# Poultry and Egg Situation

Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture

PES-294

JUNE 1977

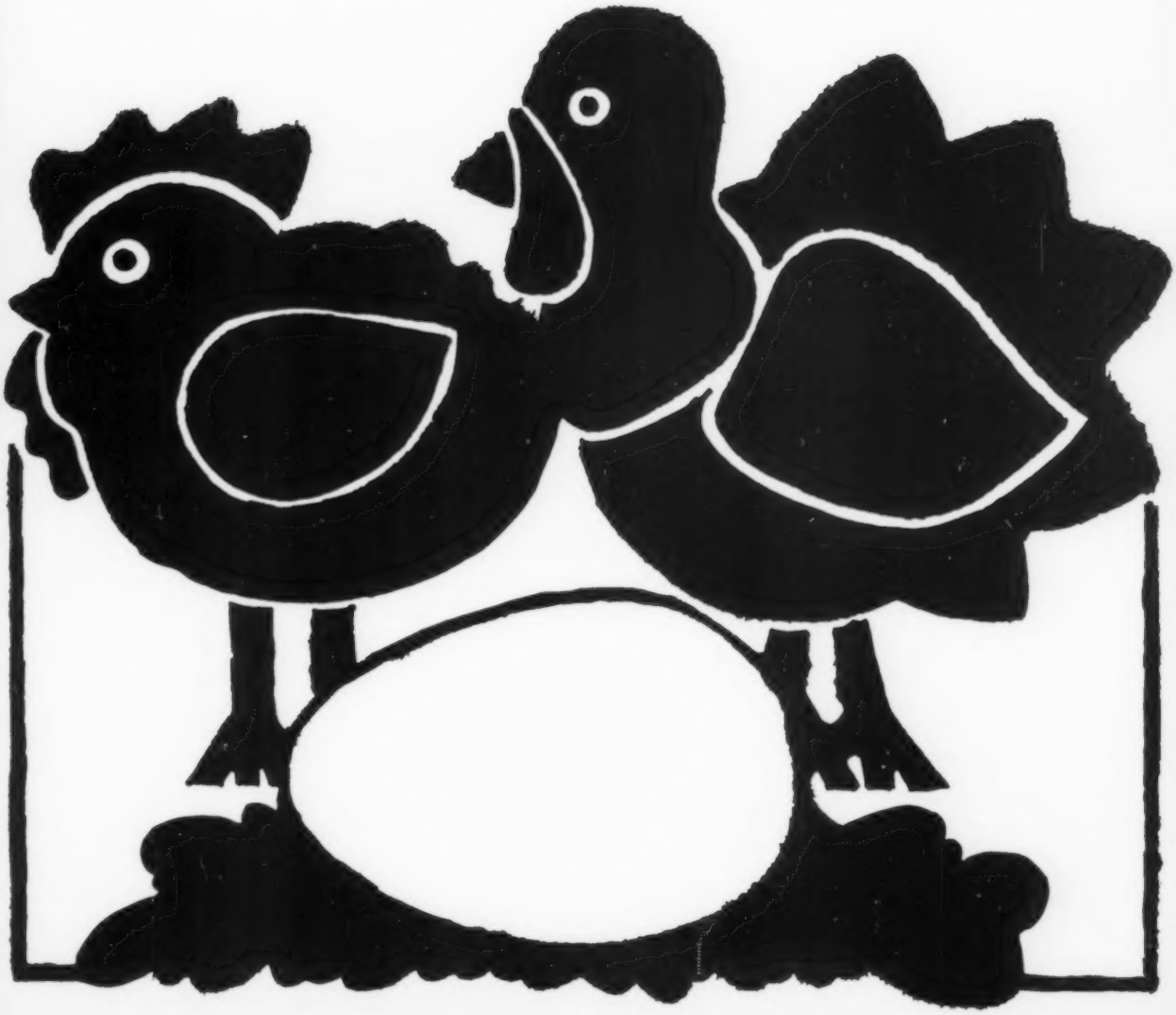
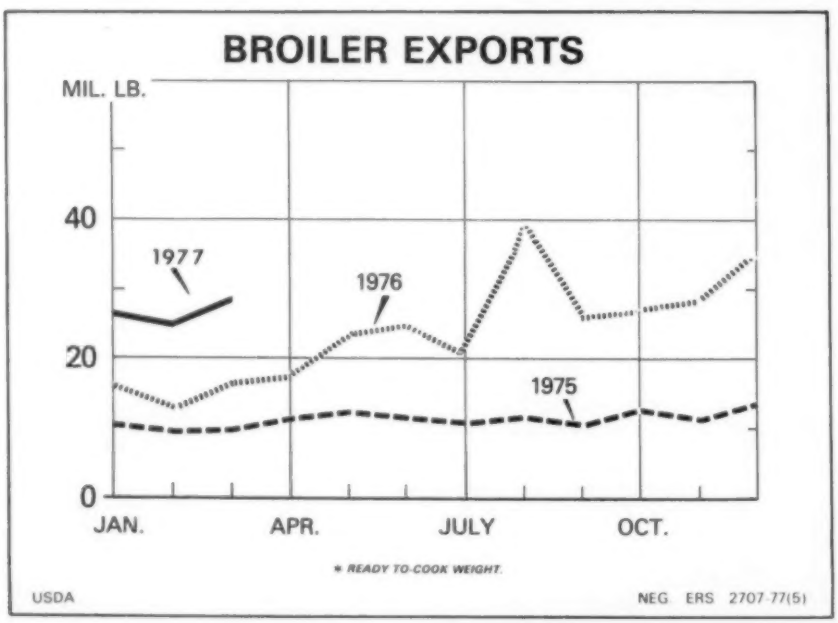


**Table 1—Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance**

| Item | Unit | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| | | Eggs | | | | | | | |
| Farm production | Mil. doz. | 461.0 | 432.8 | 464.2 | 446.2 | 455.8 | 411.3 | 462.8 | 445.2 |
| Average number of layers on farms | Mil. | 281 | 280 | 278 | 274 | 280 | 277 | 275 | 271 |
| Rate of lay per layer | No. | 19.7 | 18.6 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 20.2 | 19.7 |
| Price received by farmers | Ct. per doz. | 61.2 | 58.5 | 53.5 | 52.7 | 65.1 | 66.2 | 58.8 | 55.3 |
| 14 Metro areas price Grade A large | Ct. per doz. | 73.3 | 67.4 | 62.4 | 62.0 | 79.0 | 76.6 | 68.0 | 63.3 |
| Retail price (BLS) Grade A large | Ct. per doz. | 89.1 | 90.1 | 78.2 | 77.6 | 98.6 | 103.4 | 89.0 | 81.2 |
| Price paid for laying feed | Dol. per ton | 143 | 143 | 145 | 144 | 156 | 161 | 161 | 163 |
| Egg-feed price ratio | Pounds | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Stocks, first of month: | | | | | | | | | |
| Shell | cases | 22 | 14 | 21 | 7.3 | 36 | 28 | 44 | 42 |
| Frozen | Mil. lb. | 36.3 | 31.7 | 28.7 | 29.4 | 26.1 | 26.9 | 24.9 | 24.7 |
| Replacement chicks hatched | Mil. | 35.8 | 39.6 | 50.1 | 51.5 | 40.2 | 41.3 | 51.0 | 54.8 |
| | | Poultry | | | | | | | |
| Federally inspected slaughter, cert. | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | Mil. lb. | 712.3 | 632.3 | 771.9 | 742.5 | 713.8 | 659.2 | 783.2 | |
| Turkeys | Mil. lb. | 76.3 | 61.7 | 68.6 | 79.9 | 70.5 | 58.7 | 80.3 | |
| Price at farm, live weight | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | Ct. per lb. | 24.2 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 23.5 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 24.3 |
| Turkeys | Ct. per lb. | 33.4 | 32.1 | 32.9 | 31.8 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 34.2 | 33.6 |
| 9-city wholesale broiler price | Ct. per lb. | 41.9 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 38.8 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.4 |
| Retail price (BLS) | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | Ct. per lb. | 63.6 | 61.4 | 60.8 | 60.7 | 54.7 | 58.8 | 61.3 | 61.2 |
| Turkeys | Ct. per lb. | 76.6 | 75.0 | 73.5 | 74.4 | 69.7 | 70.6 | 71.4 | 68.2 |
| Broiler-feed price | Dol. per ton | 158 | 160 | 160 | 159 | 174 | 178 | 179 | 183 |
| Broiler-feed price ratio | Pounds | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Turkey-feed price | Dol. per lb. | 165 | 165 | 165 | 162 | 182 | 186 | 188 | 195 |
| Turkey-feed price ratio | Pounds | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Stocks, first of month: | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers, fryers, roasters | Mil. lb. | 22.3 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 32.9 | 27.4 | 24.6 | 26.6 |
| Turkeys | Mil. lb. | 195.2 | 186.8 | 160.7 | 140.7 | 203.4 | 190.2 | 167.8 | 142.3 |
| Total poultry | Mil. lb. | 313.6 | 296.1 | 267.0 | 248.4 | 362.8 | 334.6 | 302.9 | 279.4 |
| Average weekly placement of broiler chicks in 21 States | Mil. | 60.4 | 61.7 | 66.4 | 68.5 | 63.6 | 64.8 | 69.5 | 71.6 |



# In This Issue


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance | 2 |
| Summary | 3 |
| Factors Affecting Poultry Industry | 5 |
| Eggs | 6 |
| Broilers | 11 |
| Turkeys | 15 |
| Gross Income Up in 1976 | 18 |
| Fewer Hatcheries | 19 |
| Record Poultry Use in 1976 | 19 |
| Selected Poultry and Egg Statistics | 31 |
| Special Articles: | |
| Quarterly Broiler Price Predictive Equations | 37 |
| Marketing and Integration in Poultry and Egg Industries | 39 |
| List of Tables | 43 |



Written by
William E. Cathcart
and
Gerald R. Rector

Commodity Economics Division

Economic Research Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250



Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
May 26, 1977


# SUMMARY


Egg output will inch up in coming months; broiler output will continue at record levels, and turkey output may not match last year's level. Egg prices will strengthen seasonally but will probably remain below 1976. Broiler and turkey prices will rise seasonally this summer and average above a year earlier.

The demand for poultry products likely will improve in coming months because of gains in consumers' disposable incomes, higher employment, and smaller supplies of red meat after mid-1977. Although demand prospects are favorable, the cost of producing poultry and eggs will continue high at least through the summer. Corn supplies will remain abundant, but soybean meal supplies will stay tight and prices relatively high.

After dropping 2 percent during the first quarter because of the severe winter weather, egg production is again back to year-earlier levels. Layer numbers should gain relative to 1976 as more pullets enter the flocks. There were around a fifth more egg-type pullets hatched for flock replacement during May and June than last year. However, the hatch indicates that replacement pullets will only be up about 6 percent during July-October. The rate of lay is expected to exceed last year's rate for most of the rest of 1977. Thus, egg production during the second half of 1977 likely will average 1 to 2 percent above 1976.

Egg prices dropped sharply, as usual, following Easter. The New York price for Grade A large cartoned eggs dropped about a dime a dozen during the 3 weeks following Easter. Prices likely will strengthen in coming months but will stay well below a year ago.

Egg demand prospects for the first half of 1978 look favorable. Increased consumer incomes will bolster the demand for shell eggs and egg products.



The next issue of the *Poultry and Egg Situation* will be published in early September

Also, hatching use is expected to be up from the first half of 1977. However, total egg production will likely be above a year earlier and shell egg prices lower. An increase in total egg production of 2 percent from first-half 1977 would likely result in the New York cartoned egg prices averaging a nickel a dozen below the expected January-June 1977 average of 67 cents.

Broiler output during January-March was 2 percent above a year earlier—a smaller rise than was earlier expected because of the severe winter weather. Weekly slaughter and chick placement reports indicate that output will be up around 5 percent during the spring and early summer. Producers are continuing to place a record number of eggs in incubators despite sharply higher soybean meal prices. If prospects continue favorable for this year's soybean crop and some easing occurs in soybean meal prices after midyear, producers probably will continue to produce around 5 percent more chicks for slaughter this fall.

Broiler prices have been strong and during January-April averaged a little over 41 cents a pound (wholesale, 9-city average). This was only about a cent below a year earlier despite the record large supplies of meats. Prices are expected to average in the low 40-cent range this spring before strengthening seasonally to the mid-40-cent range this summer. Prospects for broiler prices this fall are favorable for producers. Increased consumer incomes and reduced competing meat supplies mean increased demand for broilers. If broiler output this fall is 5 percent above last fall, the 9-city price may average around 40-42 cents a pound, compared with 35.5 cents last year.

Turkey meat output was down in early 1977 but picked up sharply in March. Output likely will drop below last year's level this summer but may return to year-ago levels in the fall.

Turkey prices trended steadily upward in early 1977 but have weakened recently. Prices may remain relatively weak this spring but likely will strengthen this summer and fall and average moderately above year-earlier levels. Prices are expected to be bolstered next fall by reduced supplies of red meat, increased consumer buying power, and higher prices for competing meats.

**Egg, Poultry, and Livestock Production and changes from a year earlier**

| | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | I | III | IV | I | II[1] | III[1] | IV[1] |
| Eggs (Mil. dozens) .. | 1,358 | 1,344 | 1,342 | 1,360 | 1,330 | (1,355) | (1,365) | (1,385) |
| Percent change ... | +1 | +1 | 0 | 0 | -2 | +1 | +1.5 | +2 |
| Broiler[2] (Mil. lb.) .. | 2,116 | 2,314 | 2,372 | 2,186 | 2,156 | (2,430) | (2,490) | (2,300) |
| Percent change ... | +15 | +12 | +14 | +10 | +2 | +5 | +5 | +5 |
| Turkeys[2] (Mil. lbs.) . | 207 | 369 | 710 | 664 | 210 | (375) | (690) | (665) |
| Percent change ... | +24 | +28 | +14 | +5 | +1 | +2 | -3 | 0 |
| Beef[3] (Mil. lbs.) ... | 6,491 | 6,143 | 6,617 | 6,411 | 6,329 | (6,150) | (6,200) | (6,100) |
| Percent change ... | +11 | +10 | +11 | +3 | -2 | 0 | -6 | -5 |
| Pork[3] (Mil. lbs.) ... | 2,895 | 2,782 | 2,952 | 3,590 | 3,276 | (3,150) | (3,050) | (3,550) |
| Percent change ... | -5 | -5 | +18 | +27 | +13 | +13 | +3 | -1 |

**Eggs, Poultry, and Livestock Prices**

| | 1976 | | | | 1977 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | IV | I | II[1] | III[1] | IV[1] |
| Eggs, New York[4] ..... (Cents/dozen) | 68.0 | 63.1 | 71.8 | 78.4 | 74.9 | (58-60) | (63-65) | (68-70) |
| Broiler-9-City[5] ..... (Cents/lb.) | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 35.5 | 40.9 | (41-43) | (43-45) | (40-42) |
| Turkeys, New York[6] ..... (Cents/lb.) | 49.3 | 48.2 | 48.5 | 49.0 | 50.2 | (51-53) | (53-55) | (53-55) |
| Choice Steers, Omaha ..... (Dollars/100 lbs.) | 38.7 | 41.4 | 37.3 | 39.0 | 37.9 | (41-43) | (42-44) | (43-45) |
| Barrows and Gilts, 7 ..... Markets (Dol./100 lbs.) | 48.0 | 49.2 | 43.9 | 34.2 | 39.1 | (40-42) | (43-45) | (37-39) |

[1] Forecast. [2] Federally inspected slaughter. [3] Commercial production. [4] Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers, store door delivery. [5] Wholesale weighted average. [6] Wholesale, 8-16 pound young hens.

# POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

### Factors Affecting the Poultry Industry

The demand for poultry and eggs will improve during the balance of 1977. Consumers' buying power and the number of people gainfully employed will increase. At the same time, supplies of red meat will begin to taper off from the high levels of 1976 and prices will rise.

### General Economy Buoyant

Improvement in the general economy in early 1977 was better than was expected after the severe winter weather. Consumers' per capita disposable income in April was 3½ percent above April 1976, and the unemployment rate fell to a seasonally adjusted rate of 7.0 percent in April from 7.3 percent in March, the lowest rate in nearly 2½ years. The economy is expected to experience a real growth rate of around 6 percent for the rest of 1977 and into early 1978. Real disposable personal income may increase by around 5 percent for the same period. The unemployment rate may decline to about 6 percent by mid-1978, down 1 percentage point from April 1977.

### Red Meat Supplies to Taper Off

Supplies of red meat have been above year-earlier levels each quarter since the start of 1976. However, after mid-1977 supplies probably will taper off and drop below 1976 levels as a result of the leveling off of the expansion in pork production and the downturn in the cattle inventory. Smaller red meat supplies during the second half of this year are expected to strengthen both farm and retail prices.

Beef production in 1977 will account for nearly two-thirds of the total red meat produced and nearly half of the total of red meat and poultry combined. Thus, any easing in beef supplies will have a heavy impact on other meat prices. Beef supplies during July-December may be down 5 to 7 percent with most of the drop being due to reduced marketings of cows and young cattle coming directly off grass to slaughter. Placements of cattle on feed have been above year-earlier levels. However, fed-beef supplies will likely be below 1976 levels this summer but be above in the fall. This adds up to a little less beef available after midyear at a higher price and moderately smaller supplies of cheaper cuts of beef that compete more closely with broilers and turkeys, largely because of the decline in cow and non-grain-fed beef.

Pork output for the first half of 1977 may average 13 percent above a year ago. However, the gain is expected to narrow this summer and by fall output may only about match last year. The severe winter weather and disease losses probably will hold pork production below what farrowings indicated. Largely as a result of easing pork output and declining beef supplies, hog prices likely will exceed last year's level this fall for the first time since around mid-1976. Somewhat smaller red meat supplies at prices higher than a year earlier will be a positive factor for poultry and egg prices in the fall.

### Soaring Soybean Meal Prices Push Up Production Costs

The cost of producing eggs, broilers, and turkeys has risen sharply in recent months, largely because of the surge in soybean meal prices. Estimates show that first quarter 1977 production costs are above the year earlier period (tables 13, 14, and 15).

The full impact of the high soybean meal prices is not shown in first quarter cost estimates because feed prices are lagged. And, many producers may have bought much of their soybean meal before prices skyrocketed. Production costs are likely to stay high during the next few months because continued short supplies and high prices of soybean meal will offset slightly lower feed grain prices. Also, the cost of production items, other than feed, will continue to inch upward.

Lower corn prices this year have partially offset the rise in meal prices. Yellow corn (No. 2 Chicago) averaged $2.52 a bushel during January-April, nearly 15 cents a bushel below the same months in 1976. Prices have continued lower and averaged around $2.40 a bushel in late May, compared with nearly $3 a year earlier. Corn prices likely will continue near the $2.50 per bushel level in coming weeks. However, weather will play a critical role in the marketplace during the summer but may not be as dominant as a year ago when supplies were tighter.

In contrast to corn, soybean supplies are very tight and meal prices are up sharply from a year

ago. Soybean meal prices (49 to 50 percent Decatur) increased from an average of $224 a ton in January to $299 a ton for April. Prices in late May were running around $260 a ton, nearly $100 above a year ago. Soybean meal prices will continue strong over the next few months, although there may be wide price swings. Farmers are expected to plant substantially more acreage to soybeans this year. With favorable growing weather, the 1977 soybean crop could be near record levels and result in easing soybean meal prices later this year. Coupled with a larger corn crop and lower prices, this would point to a decline in feed costs from current levels.

## EGGS

Egg production is expected to inch upward in coming months and may exceed 1976 levels by 1 to 2 percent this summer and fall. Egg prices will strengthen from spring levels but probably will remain below a year earlier.

### Output Bounces Back

After suffering from the effects of last winter's severe weather, egg output has returned to 1976 levels. Egg production in January-March was 2 percent below a year earlier, but production in April was about the same as a year ago. Gains in layer numbers and increased output per hen will likely result in egg production being 1 to 2 percent above 1976 during the balance of 1977.

**Layers on farms and eggs produced**

| Calendar quarters | Number of layers | | Eggs per layer | | Eggs produced | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Mil.* | *Mil.* | *No.* | *No.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* |
| I | 279 | 277 | 58.3 | 57.6 | 1,357.9 | 1,329.9 |
| II | 272 | | 59.4 | | 1,343.9 | |
| III | 272 | | 59.2 | | 1,342.3 | |
| IV | 279 | | 58.5 | | 1,359.9 | |
| Annual | 277 | | 235.4 | | 5,404.0 | |

Layer numbers were down 1 percent on May 1, but they likely will increase relative to 1976 in coming months as more pullets enter the flock. The egg-type chick hatch during November-December 1976 was 23 percent above a year earlier. This indicates that there could be 6-7 million more pullets entering the laying flocks during May-June (table 2). The hatch of egg-type chicks eased in early 1977 and indicates that replacement pullets for July-October will only be up about 6 percent

**Table 2— Egg-type chick hatchery operations**

| Month | Hatch | | | Eggs in incubators first of month change from year earlier | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* |
| January | 34,818 | 35,844 | 40,249 | 3 | 12 |
| February | 36,552 | 39,637 | 41,306 | 5 | 12 |
| March | 45,372 | 50.055 | 50,991 | 9 | 1 |
| April | 47,409 | 51,482 | 54,838 | 1 | 8 |
| May | 47,989 | 48,233 | | -1 | 11 |
| June | 40,854 | 42,351 | | 3 | |
| July | 38,099 | 38,609 | | 1 | |
| August | 34,934 | 38,257 | | 4 | |
| September | 33,851 | 37,721 | | 10 | |
| October | 34,801 | 37,039 | | 9 | |
| November | 28,446 | 36,305 | | 21 | |
| December | 30,679 | 36,647 | | 15 | |

and that the gains in layer numbers may ease after midyear.

The increased number of replacement pullets will be partially offset by the increased slaughter of old hens and fewer force molted layers. When egg prices were high and producer profits were good in January and February, the number of mature chickens that moved through federally inspected plants was about the same as a year earlier. However, as egg prices eased and production costs rose sharply in recent months, producers stepped up marketing of old layers. During March, there were 2.6 million more mature chickens slaughtered than in March 1976, and weekly reports indicate that slaughter remained well above 1976 during April.

On May 1, producers in 17 States reported that 11.8 percent of their hens and pullets had com-

**Pullet chicks placed for laying flocks, 1968-72 average and 1973-77***

| Month | 1968-72 average | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Mil.* | *Mil.* | *Mil.* | *Mil.* | *Mil.* | *Mil.* |
| January | 22.5 | 21.7 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 22.7 |
| February | 23.8 | 22.9 | 21.3 | 20.4 | 22.3 | 23.1 |
| March | 31.0 | 29.1 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 27.5 | 28.4 |
| April | 34.5 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 26.2 | 28.6 | 30.7 |
| May | 32.9 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 26.9 | 27.3 | |
| June | 26.8 | 24.9 | 24.2 | 22.9 | 23.8 | |
| July | 23.1 | 23.1 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 22.1 | |
| August | 20.9 | 23.8 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 22.0 | |
| September | 21.5 | 24.1 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 21.4 | |
| October | 22.2 | 25.9 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 21.2 | |
| November | 20.0 | 22.5 | 18.7 | 16.5 | 20.6 | |
| December | 20.1 | 20.0 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 20.7 | |
| Total | 299.3 | 298.6 | 266.0 | 258.9 | 278.8 | |

*One-half of egg-type chick hatched plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders.

pleted at least one molt, and another 5.1 percent were in the process of being molted. This compares with 13.0 and 4.7 percent, respectively, on May 1, 1976 (table 3). Because of the increase in replacement pullets and the poor profitability of egg production, force molting of layers may lag 1976 levels in coming months.

If egg production remains unprofitable, producers could hold production at a lower level during the second half of 1977 by sending more old layers to slaughter rather than putting them through a force molt.

In addition to layer numbers edging up, the output per hen during the balance of 1977 is expected to exceed a year ago. The flock will be younger and more productive because of more pullets entering the flock and fewer old layers being recycled.

### Post Easter Egg Price Drop

Egg prices showed their usual seasonal drop following Easter. The New York price (consumer Grade A cartoned white eggs, sales to volume buyers, store door delivery) for Large eggs dropped 10 cents a dozen during the 3 weeks following Easter.

Prices likely will rise seasonally in coming months but will stay well below a year earlier. Egg prices usually drop to their low for the year in May, then strengthen during the summer and weaken in October before peaking in December. Prices are expected to follow about the same pattern this year, but the price rise will be limited by the expected gains in egg production relative to 1976. The overall demand for eggs should be relatively strong in coming months because of larger quantities going for the manufacture of egg products and increased hatchery use.

**Shell egg prices**

| Calendar quarter | Received by producers | | New York *cartoned* | | 14 Metro areas* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* |
| I ..... | 57.7 | 63.4 | 68.0 | 74.9 | 67.7 | 74.5 |
| II ..... | 53.6 | | 63.1 | | 62.5 | |
| III ..... | 58.8 | | 71.8 | | 71.0 | |
| IV ..... | 65.1 | | 78.4 | | 76.9 | |
| Annual | 58.8 | | 70.3 | | | |

*Sales to volume buyers, consumer Grade A large.

### New York Wholesale Prices Discontinued

USDA's Market News Service as of June 1 discontinued the New York wholesale egg price series for loose eggs. However they will continue to report "Prices to Retailers—Sales to Volume Buyers, Consumer Grade A White Eggs in Cartons, Delivered Store Door."

Over the past 2 years there has been a 75 to 80 percent drop in both the volume of loose eggs handled and the number of handlers. Marketing practices have changed and many dealers who formerly traded in loose eggs are handling cartoned eggs or have gone out of business. The volume of loose eggs handled is no longer sufficient to use as a representative price for eggs.

**Table 3—Forced molt layers as a percent of hens and pullets of laying age, first of month, selected states, 1976-77**

| State | Being molted | | | | | | Molt completed | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March | | April | | May | | March | | April | | May | |
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| Alabama ..... | 1.0 | .5 | .5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 3.5 |
| Arkansas ..... | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| California ..... | 8.0 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 28.0 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 34.5 | 36.0 | 32.5 |
| Florida ..... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 13.0 |
| Georgia ..... | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.5 |
| Indiana ..... | .5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 5.0 |
| Iowa ..... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Mississippi .... | .5 | .5 | | 1.0 | | 2.5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | 1.0 | .5 | 1.5 |
| New York ..... | 2.5 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| North Carolina . | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Ohio ..... | 1.0 | .5 | 1.5 | .5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| Oregon ..... | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 27.0 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 18.0 | 26.0 | 20.5 |
| Pennsylvania ... | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| South Carolina . | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 6.0 |
| Tennessee ..... | 2.0 | .5 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| Texas ..... | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| Washington .... | 6.5 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 12.0 | 38.0 | 34.0 | 33.5 | 40.0 | 34.0 | 32.5 |
| 17 States ..... | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 11.8 |

Therefore, the *Poultry and Egg Situation* has switched from the New York loose price series to the New York cartoned series. We will also continue to use the 14 Metro area cartoned price series which includes the New York price.

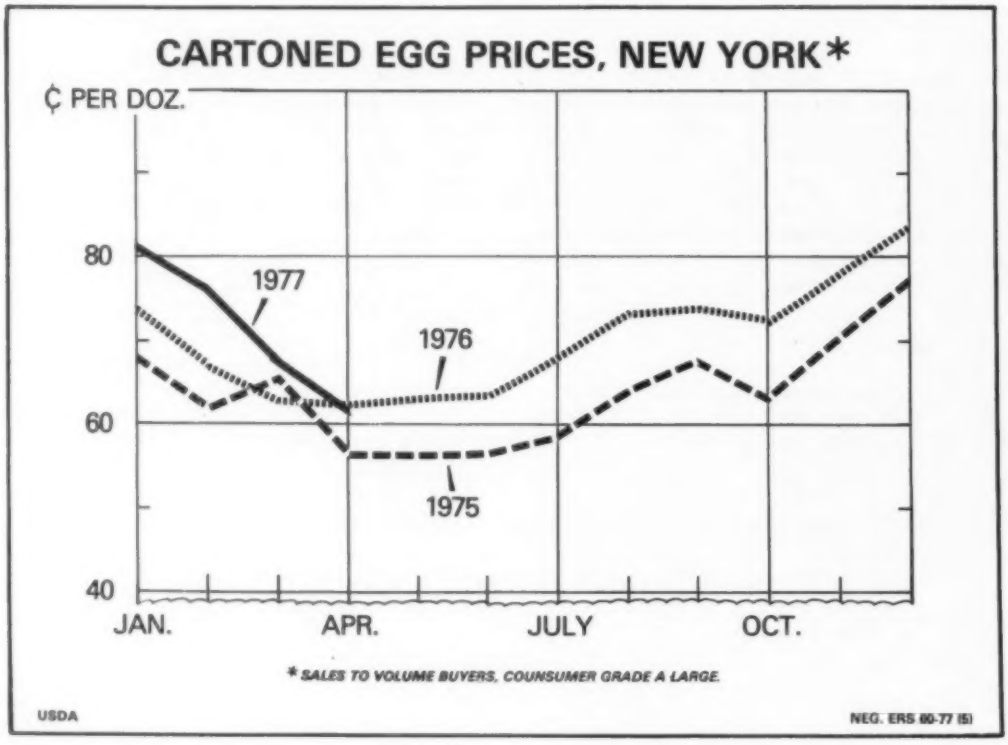
### USDA Purchases Dried Egg Mix

USDA purchases of dried egg mix totaled nearly 1.7 million pounds. Around 86,000 cases of shell eggs are required to produce this quantity of egg mix. The first purchase was made on April 26 and thereafter through May 17 when the program ended. USDA purchased 1.5 million pounds in 1976 —all during the month of May.

The dried egg mix consists of 51 percent whole egg solids, 30 percent nonfat milk solids, 15 percent vegetable oil, and 1 percent salt. The whole eggs used in the mix must be processed in plants operating under USDA's Egg Products Inspection Program.

### Breaker and Hatchery Use Strong

Egg breakers during January-February broke 90 million dozens of eggs under Federal inspection, 19 percent above the reduced levels in 1976. Weekly reports indicate breakings were up around 8 percent in March and 9 percent in April (table 4).



**Cartoned Egg Prices, New York***

| Month | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* | *Cents per doz.* |
| January | 37.55 | 60.51 | 79.75 | 68.43 | 73.90 | 81.04 |
| February | 37.01 | 50.00 | 74.28 | 62.09 | 67.21 | 76.25 |
| March | 42.11 | 57.14 | 66.85 | 65.42 | 63.04 | 67.39 |
| April | 36.50 | 56.50 | 59.07 | 56.39 | 62.14 | 61.38 |
| May | 35.11 | 55.25 | 49.75 | 56.32 | 63.54 | |
| June | 36.98 | 62.89 | 49.80 | 56.94 | 63.61 | |
| July | 40.95 | 69.73 | 55.32 | 58.84 | 68.20 | |
| August | 41.51 | 81.66 | 62.25 | 64.46 | 73.30 | |
| September | 45.01 | 74.53 | 67.62 | 67.85 | 73.96 | |
| October | 40.00 | 69.32 | 67.94 | 63.11 | 72.41 | |
| November | 48.75 | 72.50 | 67.70 | 70.49 | 78.82 | |
| December | 57.86 | 77.53 | 73.51 | 76.84 | 83.87 | |
| Annual | 41.61 | 65.63 | 64.49 | 63.93 | 70.33 | |

*Sales to volume buyers, store door delivery, consumer Grade A large.

Eggs going for breaking purposes likely will continue well above year-earlier levels in coming months because of very low inventory stocks of frozen egg products. Cold storage stocks of frozen egg products on May 1 totaled a little over 26 million pounds, up 6 percent from a month earlier, but 12 percent below a year earlier. This is the lowest stocks of frozen egg products for the date in recent history. Around 9½ percent of all chicken eggs produced in 1976 went to egg breakers for egg products.

**Table 4—Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection, 1976-77**

| Period[1] | Shell eggs broken | Egg products produced[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Liquid[3] | Frozen | Dried |
| | *Thou. doz.* | *Thou. lbs.* | *Thou. lbs.* | *Thou. lbs.* |
| 1976 | | | | |
| Jan. 4-Jan. 31 | 36,069 | 21,263 | 20,190 | 3,115 |
| Feb. 1-Feb. 28 | 37,569 | 23,729 | 20,670 | 3,079 |
| Feb. 29-Mar. 27 | 44,727 | 26,076 | 24,695 | 4,726 |
| Mar. 28-Apr. 24 | 46,143 | 26,107 | 26,550 | 4,443 |
| Apr. 25-May 22 | 45,863 | 28,198 | 23,688 | 4,974 |
| May 23-June 30 | 68,698 | 41,699 | 36,648 | 6,967 |
| July 1-July 17 | 28,425 | 16,315 | 15,971 | 3,472 |
| July 18-Aug. 14 | 48,264 | 29,420 | 23,802 | 6,064 |
| Aug. 15-Sept. 11 | 45,044 | 27,117 | 23,331 | 4,840 |
| Sept. 12-Sept. 30 | 36,847 | 24,106 | 16,381 | 3,986 |
| Oct. 1-Oct. 23 | 42,290 | 26,283 | 21,049 | 4,841 |
| Oct. 24-Nov. 20 | 48,982 | 29,278 | 26,585 | 5,447 |
| Nov. 21-Dec. 18 | 42,792 | 25,120 | 23,021 | 4,432 |
| 1977 | | | | |
| Dec. 19-Jan. 15 | 41,440 | 23,638 | 22,606 | 4,225 |
| Jan. 16-Feb. 12 | 41,678 | 25,598 | 21,842 | 4,588 |
| Feb. 13-Mar. 12 | 47,126 | 29,246 | 23,375 | 5,725 |

[1] Weeks in 1976 and 1977. [2] Includes ingredients added. [3] Liquid egg product produced for immediate consumption and for processing.

More eggs are also being used for hatchery purposes this year because of larger production of both egg-type and broiler-type chicks. During January-April, 4 percent more broiler chicks and 6 percent more egg-type chicks were hatched. For all of 1976, an estimated 7.5 percent of all eggs produced were used for hatchery purposes.

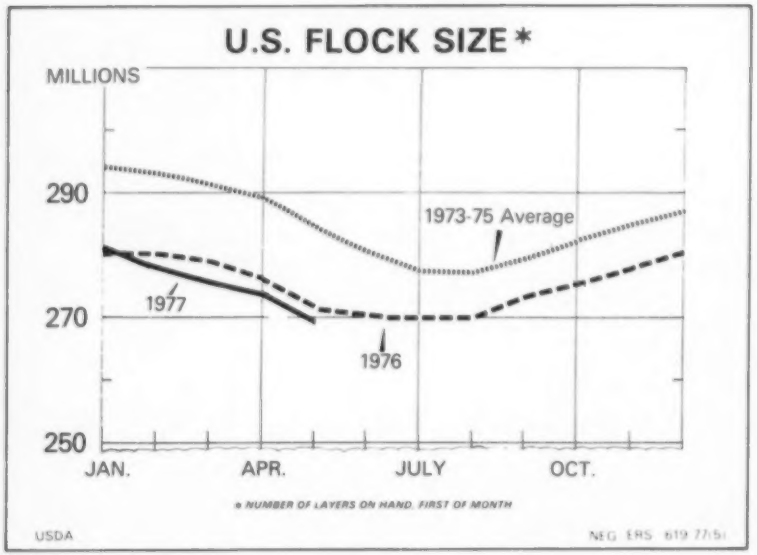
**Table 5—Egg supplies available to civilians for food, January-March 1976-77**

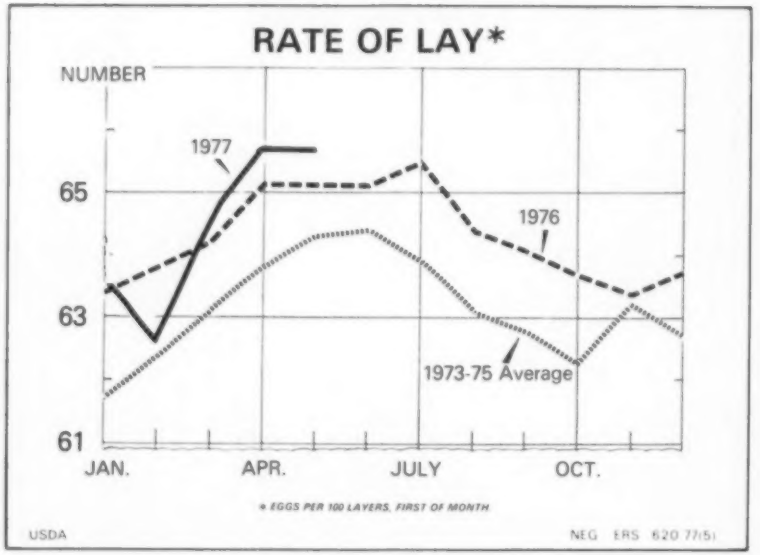
| Item | Unit | January-March | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1976 | 1977 | Change from year earlier |
| Beginning stocks | Mil. doz. | 28.2 | 20.7 | -7.5 |
| Farm Production | Mil. doz. | 1,357.9 | 1,329.9 | -28.0 |
| Imports | Mil. doz. | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Exports and shipments | Mil. doz. | 15.2 | 16.1 | 0.9 |
| Military procurements | Mil. doz. | 13.1 | 7.6 | -5.5 |
| Eggs used for hatching | Mil. doz. | 104.6 | 108.4 | 3.8 |
| Supplies available to civilians for food: | | | | |
| Total | Mil. doz. | 1,253.4 | 1,219.7 | -33.7 |
| Percapita | No. | 70.8 | 68.4 | -2.4 |
| Civilian population | Mil. | 212.5 | 214.1 | 1.6 |

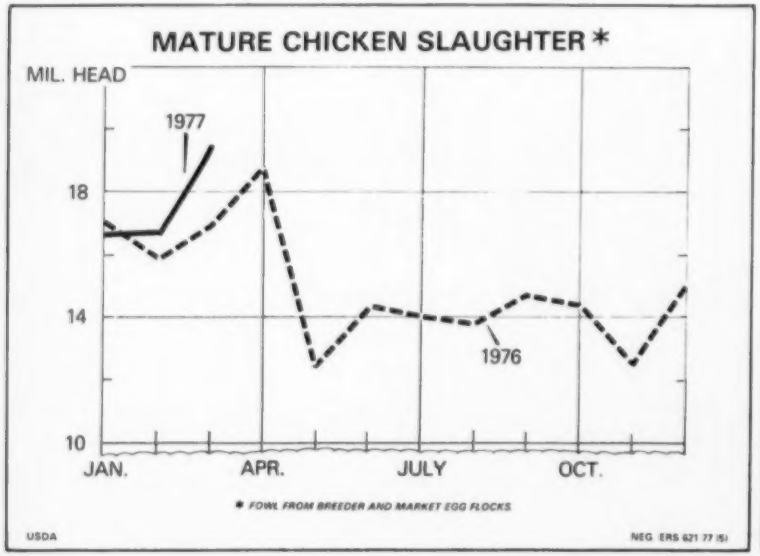
### First Half 1978 Egg Prospects

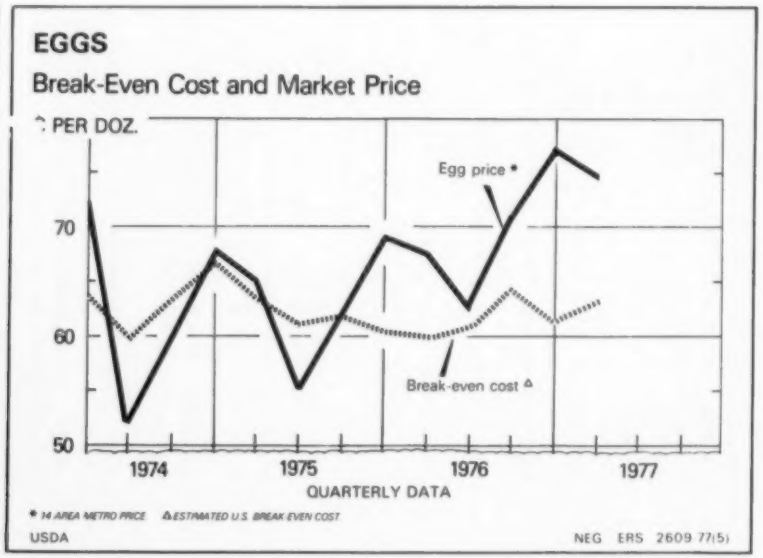
The laying flock on January 1, 1978 likely will be larger than a year earlier and egg prices significantly lower. However, production costs could ease from first half 1977 levels if the large corn and soybean acreage planted this spring develops favorably.

Production costs during January-June 1978 are largely dependent on the 1977 corn and soybean


U.S. FLOCK SIZE*
MILLIONS
290
270
250
1973-75 Average
1977
1976
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* NUMBER OF LAYERS ON HAND, FIRST OF MONTH
USDA
NEG. ERS 619 77(5)


RATE OF LAY*
NUMBER
65
63
61
1977
1976
1973-75 Average
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* EGGS PER 100 LAYERS, FIRST OF MONTH
USDA
NEG. ERS 620 77(5)


MATURE CHICKEN SLAUGHTER*
MIL. HEAD
18
14
10
1977
1976
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* FOWL FROM BREEDER AND MARKET EGG FLOCKS
USDA
NEG. ERS 621 77 (5)


EGGS
Break-Even Cost and Market Price
PER DOZ.
70
60
50
Egg price *
Break-even cost Δ
1974
1975
1976
1977
QUARTERLY DATA
* 14 AREA METRO PRICE Δ ESTIMATED U.S. BREAK EVEN COST
USDA
NEG. ERS 2609 77(5)

crop with the soybean crop the more critical. Carryover stocks of corn this October may total 800 to 900 million bushels—the largest carryover of old crop since the 1.1 billion bushels in 1972. But carryover stocks of soybeans and soybean meal will be minimal. Although soybean meal prices are expected to ease with a large crop, prices may remain at relatively high levels. On balance, large 1977 corn and soybean crops likely would lead to lower first half 1978 prices both for corn and soybean meal. However, adverse growing weather, which would reduce corn and soybean crops, would cause higher feed costs than in January-June 1977.

The demand for all eggs may be bolstered in the first half of 1978 by improved general economic conditions, larger hatchery use of eggs, and increased breaker activity. Eggs going for hatchery use may show a moderate gain from 1977 levels, but this is largely dependent on the continued expansion in broiler production in 1978. Breaking use could increase further next year but with prospective larger stocks of egg products, the gain over year-earlier levels likely will be less than in 1977.

Egg production in early 1978 will be largely determined by producer decisions during the balance of 1977. If producers continue to raise more replacement pullets, as now seems likely, a sharp reduction in force molting would be necessary to prevent a buildup in the laying flock. It seems likely that the the laying flock at the close of 1977 will be 1-2 percent above a year earlier. In addition, the output per hen will probably continue to rise. Thus, production going into 1978 could be 2 percent or more above 1977.

Higher consumer incomes, hatching use, and breaking use, coupled with total egg production equal to January-June 1977, would be expected to result in the New York cartoned large egg prices in the first half of 1978 averaging 67-70 cents a dozen. This compares with the estimated 67 cents for the first half of 1977. However, if total egg output increases around 2 percent, prices may average 3 to 6 cents a dozen lower than a year earlier (table 6).

**Table 6—Estimated January-June 1978 Egg Price/Production Relationships[1]**

| Total egg production | | New York cartoned large egg prices[2] |
|---|---|---|
| Million dozen | Percent change from year earlier | |
| | | *Cents per dozen* |
| 2,766 | +3 | 58-61 |
| 2,739 | +2 | 61-64 |
| 2,712 | +1 | 64-67 |
| 2,685 | 0 | [3]67-70 |
| 2,658 | -1 | 70-73 |
| 2,631 | -2 | 73-76 |
| 2,604 | -3 | 76-79 |

[1] Based on historical relationships. [2] USDA, cartoned, consumer Grade A, volume buyers, store door delivery. [3] The estimated 67-70 cents a dozen is based on prospective conditions for general economic activity, hatching and breaking use, and assumed no change from the estimated 1977 first half total egg production.

The prices, other than the base price, were estimated by assuming the same conditions as under the base except that total egg production was changed.

## BROILERS

Broiler output is expected to be around 5 percent above a year earlier this spring and summer. Market prices for broilers will remain strong this spring and increase seasonally into summer.

### Broiler Output Gains

Broiler output through March was at record levels but was somewhat below earlier expectations because of the effects of the severe winter weather over much of the country. Chicks placed 8 weeks earlier indicated that the number of birds marketed should have been above 1976 by around 5 percent but the number of birds inspected for slaughter was up 2.3 percent. The difference between chicks placed and the number marketed indicates that the severe winter weather caused substantial losses to the broiler industry. Broiler meat output during January-March in federally inspected plants totaled 2,156 million pounds (ready-to-cook), up 2 percent from 1976.

**Broilers slaughtered in Federally inspected plants**

| Calendar quarters | Number inspected | | Average live weight | | Certified | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Mil.* | *Mil.* | *Lb.* | *Lb.* | *Mil. lb.* | *Mil. lb.* |
| I ..... | 764.7 | 782.3 | 3.82 | 3.82 | 2,116.4 | 2,156.2 |
| II ..... | 842.9 | | 3.78 | | 2,313.7 | |
| III ..... | 864.8 | | 3.79 | | 2,371.6 | |
| IV ..... | 780.4 | | 3.87 | | 2,185.5 | |
| Annual . | 3,252.8 | | 3.81 | | 8,987.3 | |

Now that the effects of the adverse weather are behind us, broiler output in the second quarter will increase further. Weekly slaughter reports and chick placements indicate that it will be 5 percent above a year earlier. Producers are continuing to place 5 to 6 percent more eggs in incubators for summer marketings, despite the sharp rise in feed costs (table 7).

If prospects continue favorable for this year's soybean crop and if soybean meal prices ease, pro-

**Table 7—Broilers: Eggs set and broiler chicks placed weekly in 21 commercial broiler producing States, 1975-77**

| Week ending | Eggs set | | | Percent of previous year | Chicks placed | | | Percent of previous year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1977 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1977 |
| | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Pct.* | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Pct.* |
| November | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 72,321 | 68,144 | 74,062 | 103 | 58,348 | 58,362 | 60,524 | 104 |
| December | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 68,101 | 68,144 | 74,062 | 109 | 59,517 | 59,529 | 61,610 | 103 |
| 13 | 72,353 | 72,298 | 75,158 | 104 | 59,394 | 59,407 | 61,192 | 103 |
| 20 | 73,231 | 73,013 | 76,925 | 105 | 59,170 | 59,200 | 60,788 | 103 |
| 27 | 72,752 | 73,107 | 76,535 | 105 | 56,368 | 56,398 | 60,599 | 107 |
| January | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 65,629 | 71,739 | 77,327 | 108 | 55,349 | 59,337 | 61,750 | 104 |
| 10 | 64,498 | 74,074 | 78,159 | 106 | 54,933 | 59,146 | 63,003 | 105 |
| 17 | 66,755 | 74,905 | 77,503 | 103 | 55,429 | 59,615 | 62,986 | 106 |
| 24 | 68,543 | 75,253 | 77,278 | 103 | 54,259 | 60,608 | 63,984 | 106 |
| 31 | 69,768 | 74,205 | 78,699 | 106 | 53,500 | 61,168 | 64,335 | 105 |
| February | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 70,495 | 76,270 | 80,418 | 105 | 55,314 | 61,397 | 64,124 | 104 |
| 14 | 71,371 | 78,697 | 82,745 | 105 | 57,256 | 62,089 | 63,498 | 102 |
| 21 | 71,308 | 80,029 | 83,662 | 105 | 57,954 | 60,489 | 65,240 | 108 |
| 28 | 72,652 | 80,988 | 84,377 | 104 | 58,015 | 62,870 | 66,212 | 105 |
| March | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 72,080 | 81,478 | 85,498 | 105 | 58,821 | 64,639 | 68,052 | 105 |
| 13 | 71,552 | 81,792 | 85,522 | 105 | 58,776 | 65,667 | 69,314 | 106 |
| 20 | 72,818 | 82,119 | 85,721 | 104 | 59,796 | 66,944 | 69,109 | 103 |
| 27 | 73,608 | 82,832 | 86,761 | 105 | 60,015 | 67,168 | 70,238 | 105 |
| April | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 73,775 | 83,405 | 87,480 | 105 | 59,312 | 67,449 | 70,721 | 105 |
| 10 | 73,297 | 83,261 | 87,586 | 105 | 59,955 | 68,039 | 70,205 | 103 |
| 17 | 71,790 | 83,073 | 87,681 | 106 | 60,939 | 68,560 | 71,922 | 105 |
| 24 | 73,242 | 82,134 | 85,584 | 104 | 61,058 | 68,729 | 72,024 | 105 |
| May | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 73,892 | 83,482 | 87,274 | 105 | 60,932 | 68,869 | 72,407 | 105 |
| 8 | 73,994 | 83,402 | 87,504 | 105 | 59,279 | 68,369 | 72,010 | 105 |
| 15 | 74,033 | 83,302 | | | 60,504 | 67,075 | | |
| 22 | 74,241 | 83,767 | | | 60,120 | 68,461 | | |
| 29 | 74,554 | 83,815 | | | 60,828 | 68,729 | | |
| June | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 74,177 | 83,331 | | | 61,374 | 68,662 | | |
| 12 | 70,326 | 83,105 | | | 61,153 | 68,899 | | |
| 19 | 70,140 | 81,278 | | | 60,623 | 69,152 | | |
| 26 | 72,123 | 77,495 | | | 60,650 | 68,412 | | |
| July | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 72,110 | 80,098 | | | 57,886 | 68,363 | | |
| 10 | 71,893 | 80,641 | | | 57,244 | 66,538 | | |
| 17 | 71,789 | 79,981 | | | 58,669 | 62,977 | | |
| 24 | 70,325 | 79,317 | | | 58,985 | 65,615 | | |
| 31 | 70,284 | 78,625 | | | 58,420 | 65,670 | | |
| August | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 70,087 | 77,629 | | | 58,447 | 65,182 | | |
| 14 | 68,960 | 76,895 | | | 57,723 | 64,446 | | |
| 21 | 70,088 | 76,602 | | | 57,207 | 63,535 | | |
| 28 | 69,445 | 77,723 | | | 57,136 | 63,297 | | |
| September | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 66,559 | 73,964 | | | 56,445 | 62,768 | | |
| 11 | 58,501 | 65,270 | | | 56,952 | 62,389 | | |
| 18 | 68,763 | 71,768 | | | 56,339 | 63,517 | | |
| 25 | 70,371 | 76,254 | | | 54,388 | 60,550 | | |
| October | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 67,393 | 73,645 | | | 46,845 | 52,917 | | |
| 9 | 59,532 | 64,939 | | | 56,278 | 58,163 | | |
| 16 | 63,944 | 67,252 | | | 57,677 | 62,280 | | |
| 23 | 69,922 | 73,567 | | | 55,207 | 60,217 | | |
| 30 | 72,638 | 76,581 | | | 48,741 | 53,091 | | |
| November | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 70,669 | 74,739 | | | 52,444 | 54,404 | | |
| 13 | 72,536 | 75,892 | | | 57,244 | 60,157 | | |
| 20 | 71,753 | 74,933 | | | 59,397 | 62,816 | | |
| | 3,667,071 | 4,024,472 | | | 2,998,617 | 3,293,128 | | |

[1] Includes weeks ending November 30, 1974 through November 22, 1975. [2] Includes weeks ending November 29, 1975 through November 20, 1976.

ducers likely will continue to produce around 5 percent more chicks for slaughter in the fall. However, if prospects turn unfavorable, soybean meal prices will remain under upward price pressures and broiler producers could begin to reduce production.

The broiler hatchery supply flock probably will be large enough to support a 5-percent or larger gain during the second half of 1977. Based on pullet placements 7 to 14 months earlier, the number of layers in the broiler hatchery supply flock will peak this spring then decline seasonally during the summer, but stay above year-earlier levels. Placements throughout the second half of 1975 and all of 1976 were well above the previous year. They fell below a year earlier in February 1977, but moved back above in April.

### Broiler Prices Strong

Broiler prices in recent months have been higher than expected. This was partially a result of the severe winter weather which moderated the gains in both broiler meat and pork production. Wholesale broiler prices in 9 cities during January-March averaged slightly over 41 cents a pound, up 5 cents from the prior quarter, but 1 cent below the same months of 1976. Prices continued near this level in April but strengthened in May to around 42 cents a pound. Prices likely will strengthen further during the summer and average in the mid-40-cent range, 2 to 4 cents above a year earlier.

**Broiler prices**

| Calendar quarters | Liveweight | | 9-city | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Cents per pound* | | | |
| I | 24.6 | 23.3 | 42.2 | 40.9 |
| II | 24.1 | | 41.7 | |
| III | 23.9 | | 41.5 | |
| IV | 19.8 | | 35.5 | |
| Annual | 23.1 | | 40.2 | |

Although broiler supplies will be larger, total red meat supplies may be below year-earlier levels this summer for the first time since the fourth quarter of 1975.

### 1976 Broiler Crop Record

There were 3,280 million broilers produced in the United States during the 1976 marketing year (December 1-November 30). This was 12 percent above 1975 and nearly 7 percent above the previous record for 1972 (table 26). Production increased in all major producing States. Of the 3,280 million birds produced, 97 percent came from the 21 major commercial broiler-producing States included in the weekly broiler placement report.

Arkansas remained the top producing State by a wide margin. They produced 540 million broilers, nearly a fifth more than Georgia, the second largest producing State. The other producing States in the top 10 in order are Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, Maryland, Texas, Delaware, California, and Virginia. This was the same ranking as in 1975, with the exception of Virginia which replaced Maine as the tenth largest producing State. With the exception of Virginia, all top 10 States produced over 100 million broilers in 1976.

### Prospects for October-December 1977

The tight soybean meal supply situation continues to plague the broiler industry and will continue to do so at least through the summer. However, prospects for a large 1977 soybean crop could improve the situation this fall.

If the corn and soybean crops develop about as now seem likely, (6-billion-bushel-plus corn and nearly 1.6 billion bushel soybean crop) production costs next fall could drop 5 cents a pound from the summer level but still be near the fall of 1976.

Broiler prices normally decline seasonally in the fall. The demand for broilers begins to decline at the end of the summer and continues to weaken until after the year-end holidays. The drop may be less this year because of less competition from red meat and continued growth in the economy.

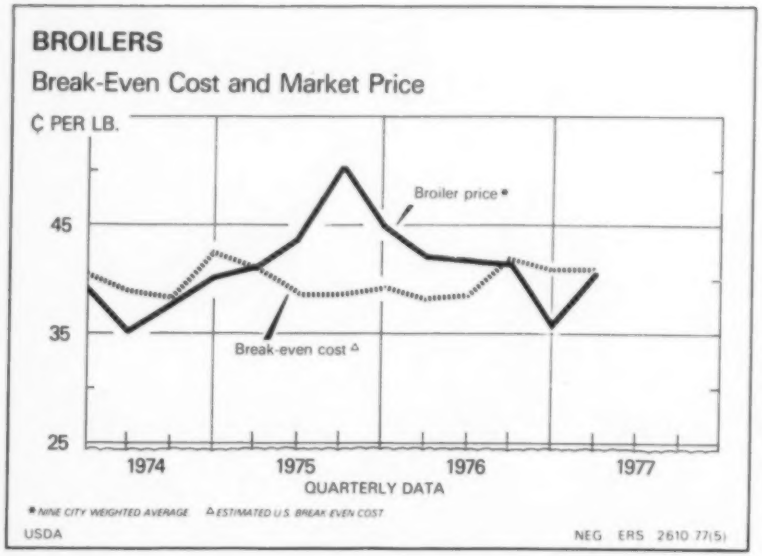
Beef supplies this fall probably will be moderately lower than a year earlier with pork supplies about the same. Both beef and pork prices are expected to surpass year earlier levels. Turkey supplies may not be much different than in October-December 1976.

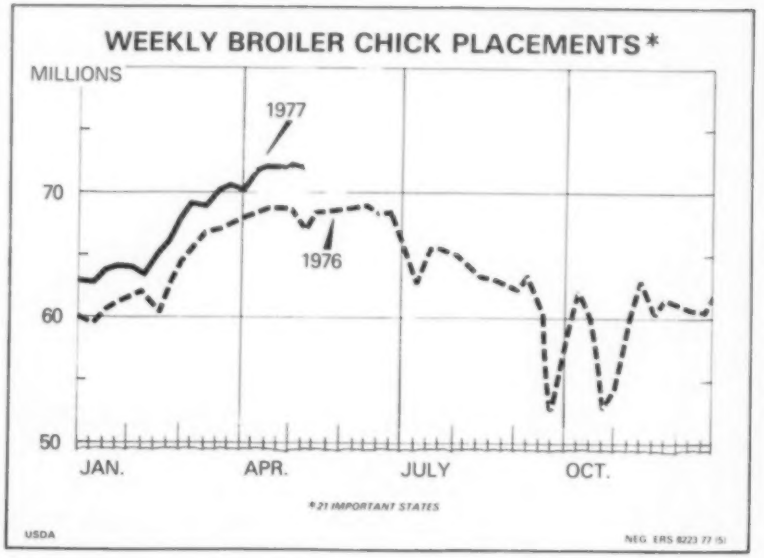
**Table 8—Estimated 4th Quarter 1977 Broiler Price/Consumption Relationships[1]**

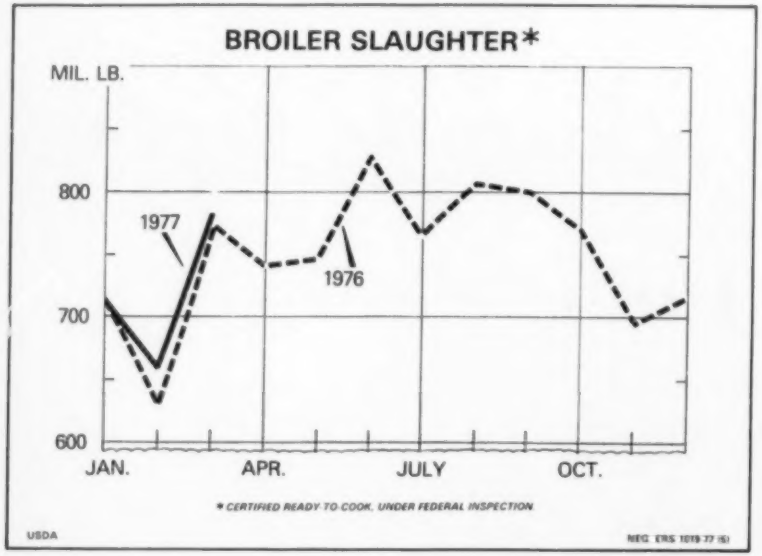
| Domestic civilian per capita consumption | | Estimated 9-city wholesale broiler price |
|---|---|---|
| Pounds | Percent change from year earlier | |
| | | *Cents per pound* |
| 8.2 | -15 | 52-54 |
| 8.7 | -10 | 49-51 |
| 9.2 | -5 | 46-48 |
| 9.7 | -0 | [2] 43-45 |
| 10.2 | +5 | 40-42 |
| 10.7 | +10 | 37-39 |
| 11.2 | +15 | 34-36 |

[1] Based on historical relationships. [2] The estimated 43-45 cents per pound is based on prospective conditions for competing meats and general economic activity and assumes no change from a year earlier in per capita consumption of broilers.

The prices other than the base 43-45 cents per pound price were estimated by assuming the same conditions for competing meats and economic activity as under the base but various changes from a year earlier in the per capita consumption of broilers.


BROILERS
Break-Even Cost and Market Price
¢ PER LB.
45
35
25
Broiler price *
Break-even cost △
1974
1975
1976
1977
QUARTERLY DATA
* NINE CITY WEIGHTED AVERAGE △ ESTIMATED U.S. BREAK-EVEN COST
USDA
NEG. ERS 2610 77(5)


WEEKLY BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS*
MILLIONS
70
60
50
1977
1976
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*21 IMPORTANT STATES
USDA
NEG. ERS 8223 77 (5)


BROILER SLAUGHTER*
MIL. LB.
800
700
600
1977
1976
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* CERTIFIED READY-TO-COOK, UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION
USDA
NEG. ERS 1019 77 (5)

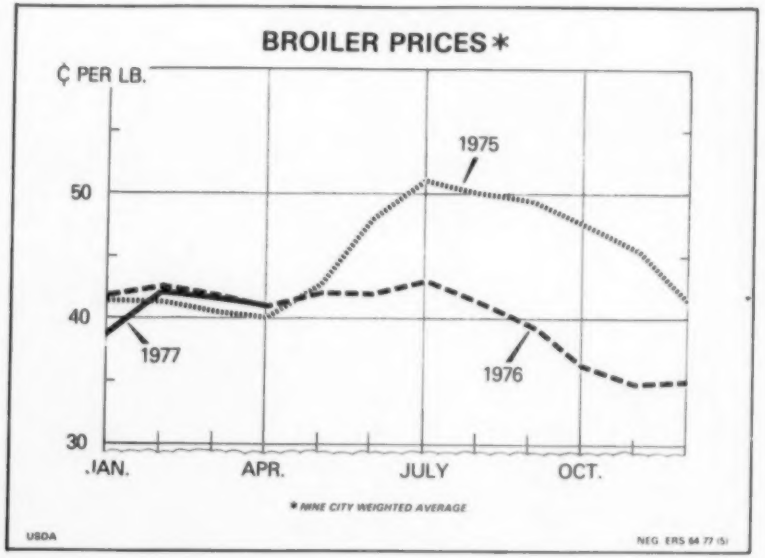

BROILER PRICES*
¢ PER LB.
50
40
30
1975
1977
1976
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
* NINE CITY WEIGHTED AVERAGE
USDA
NEG. ERS 64 77 (5)

Table 9—Young chicken: Supply and utilization, Fourth quarter 1965-76

| Year | Production | Beginning stocks | Total supply | Ending stocks | Exports and shipments | Military | Civilian disappearance | Population | Per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million* | *Pounds* |
| 1965 | 1,444 | 26 | 1,469 | 34 | 44 | 20 | 1,372 | 192.4 | 7.1 |
| 1966 | 1,614 | 38 | 1,652 | 56 | 40 | 24 | 1,532 | 194.0 | 7.9 |
| 1967 | 1,565 | 48 | 1,614 | 56 | 39 | 18 | 1,501 | 196.0 | 7.7 |
| 1968 | 1,638 | 25 | 1,663 | 26 | 39 | 17 | 1,581 | 197.9 | 8.0 |
| 1969 | 1,798 | 25 | 1,824 | 34 | 37 | 21 | 1,732 | 200.1 | 8.7 |
| 1970 | 1,832 | 42 | 1,874 | 52 | 44 | 11 | 1,767 | 202.7 | 8.7 |
| 1971 | 1,910 | 37 | 1,947 | 40 | 43 | 13 | 1,851 | 205.1 | 9.0 |
| 1972 | 1,973 | 24 | 1,997 | 29 | 48 | 11 | 1,909 | 207.1 | 9.2 |
| 1973 | 2,025 | 28 | 2,052 | 33 | 50 | 8 | 1,961 | 208.7 | 9.4 |
| 1974 | 1,849 | 35 | 1,884 | 37 | 47 | 8 | 1,792 | 210.4 | 8.5 |
| 1975 | 2,021 | 23 | 2,043 | 22 | 61 | 9 | 1,951 | 212.1 | 9.2 |
| 1976 | 2,203 | 24 | 2,227 | 33 | 115 | 10 | 2,069 | 213.7 | 9.7 |

If this fall's red meat supplies and prices and consumers' disposable incomes turn out about as expected, and broiler meat output exceeds a year earlier by around 5 percent, the October-December 9-city broiler prices would be expected to average around 40-42 cents a pound. This would be 5 to 7 cents above October-December 1976. However, if the other factors are as expected and broiler output is held at 1976 levels, broiler prices could average in the mid-40-cent range (table 8).

## TURKEYS

Turkey meat production is expected to average below a year earlier this summer but may return to near 1976 levels this fall. Turkey prices have remained relatively weak this spring but should show some seasonal price strength after midyear.

### Output Large

Turkey meat output in federally inspected plants during January-February was down 6 percent. But output picked up sharply in March and was up 17 percent as a result of 14 percent more birds marketed at a 3-percent heavier average liveweight.

Turkey slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

| Calendar quarters | Number inspected | | Average live weight | | Certified | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Mil.* | *Mil.* | *Lb.* | *Lb.* | *Mil. lb.* | *Mil. lb.* |
| I | 14.7 | 15.0 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 206.6 | 209.5 |
| II | 27.1 | | 17.2 | | 368.5 | |
| III | 49.6 | | 18.1 | | 710.4 | |
| IV | 43.0 | | 19.5 | | 664.5 | |
| Annual | 134.3 | | 18.3 | | 1,950.1 | |

This pushed first quarter total output to 1 percent above last year's level.

Turkey marketings will again drop below a year ago in coming months, though marketing weights could average above a year ago. Production of turkey poults in recent months have been below a year earlier. During February-April, there were 4 percent fewer poults hatched but eggs in incubators on May 1 were about the same as a year ago.

Nearly all of the decline in poults hatched was in light breeds. During February-April, the heavy breed poult hatch totaled around 47 million, about the same as in 1976, while the hatch of light breed poults dropped 32 percent to 3.8 million (tables 10 and 11).

Above year-earlier marketing weights are likely to continue because of the larger share of heavy breed turkeys and the increase in demand for heavier weights for further processing.

Further processing of turkeys is continuing the upward trend of recent years. Through March, turkey meat inspected for further processing was up 16 percent to 170 million pounds. During January-March, 27 million pounds were processed in whole bird form, down 16 percent from 1976. However, further processed turkey meat other than whole-bird gained 25 percent to 143 million pounds. Cut-up turkey totaled 89 million pounds, 9 percent above a year earlier.

### Storage Stocks Relatively Low

Cold storage turkey stocks have declined seasonally this year and totaled 130 million pounds on May 1. This was 13 percent above a year ago but well below most other recent years. With second quarter turkey output only moderately larger, mid-1977 stocks may total near the 178 million pounds of July 1, 1976.

**Table 10– Turkey hatchery operations, United States and 9 States, 1975-77**

| Month | United States | | | | 9-States[1] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hatch | | Change from year earlier | | Hatch | | Change from year earlier | |
| | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | Hatch | Eggs in incubators first of month | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | Hatch | Eggs in incubators first of month |
| | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* |
| September | 4,337 | 4,301 | -1 | -2 | 3,710 | 3,677 | -1 | -4 |
| October | 4,465 | 4,889 | 9 | 6 | 3,766 | 3,977 | 6 | 0 |
| November | 5,391 | 6,129 | 14 | 4 | 4,466 | 5,117 | 15 | 6 |
| December | 7,888 | 7,633 | -3 | -9 | 6,433 | 5,974 | -7 | -13 |
| January | 10,582 | 10,771 | 2 | 2 | 8,565 | 8,389 | -2 | -3 |
| February | 13,774 | 12,733 | -8 | -3 | 10,781 | 9,767 | -9 | -7 |
| March | 18,735 | 18,091 | -3 | -5 | 14,819 | 13,851 | -7 | -7 |
| April | 19,901 | 19,511 | -2 | -3 | 15,408 | 14,903 | -3 | -5 |
| May | 20,280 | | | 0 | 15,721 | | | -2 |
| June | 19,673 | | | | 15,476 | | | |
| July | 15,422 | | | | 12,085 | | | |
| August | 8,155 | | | | 6,638 | | | |

[1] California, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

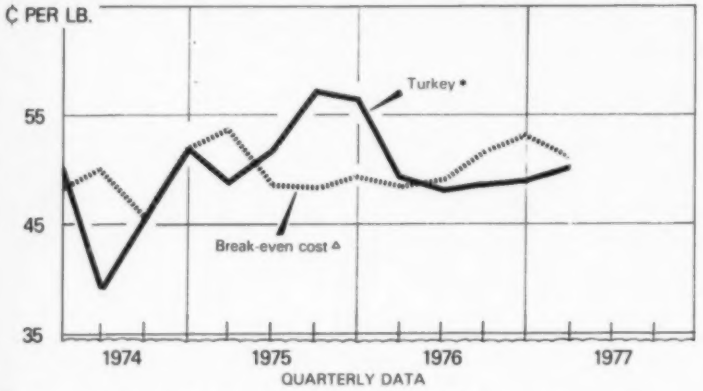
**Table 11– Turkeys: Monthly hatchings by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 1975-77**

| Month of marketing | Light breed advanced 4 months | | | Heavy breeds | | | | | | All turkey: Sum of preceding columns* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Hens advanced 5 months | | | Toms advanced 6 months | | | | | |
| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* |
| January | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| February | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| March | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| April | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| May | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| June | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| July | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 11.9 |
| August | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 14.3 | 16.5 | 15.6 |
| September | 1.5 | 1.9 | | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 17.4 | 19.2 | |
| October | 1.4 | 1.9 | | 8.8 | 9.2 | | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 18.7 | 20.0 | |
| November | 1.5 | 2.0 | | 8.1 | 8.9 | | 8.8 | 9.2 | | 18.4 | 20.0 | |
| December | 1.3 | 1.2 | | 6.4 | 6.7 | | 8.1 | 8.9 | | 15.8 | 16.8 | |

*Details may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.

## TURKEYS

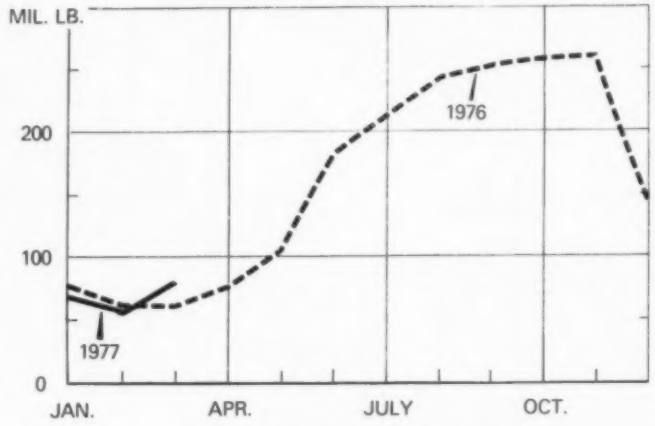
Break-Even Cost and Market Price




* NEW YORK WHOLESALE 8 16 POUND YOUNG HENS △ ESTIMATED U.S. BREAK EVEN COST

USDA NEG. ERS 2611 77(5)

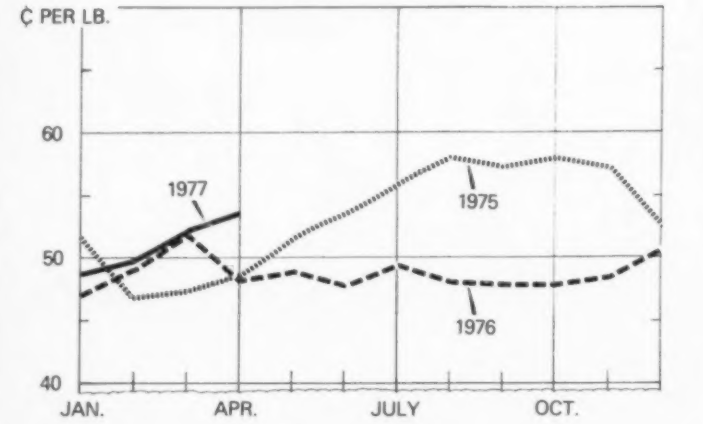
## TURKEY SLAUGHTER*




*CERTIFIED READ TO COOK, UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION

USDA NEG. ERS 844 77 (5)

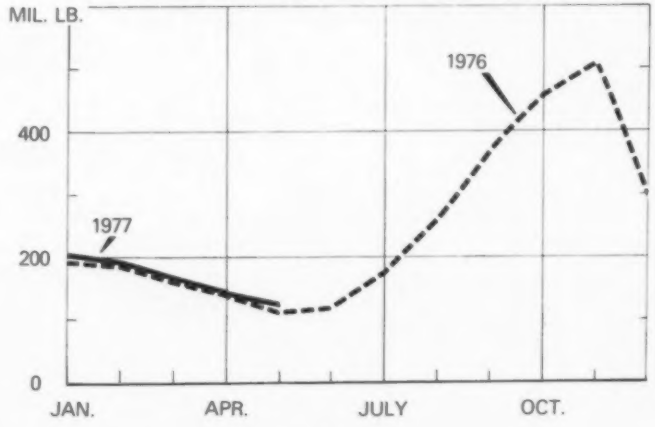
## TURKEY PRICES*




* YOUNG HENS 8 16 POUNDS, NEW YORK

USDA NEG. ERS 67 77 (5)

## TURKEY COLD STORAGE STOCKS*




* FIRST OF MONTH

USDA NEG. ERS 5333 77 (5)

### Turkey Prices Above 1976

Turkey prices trended steadily upward in early 1977 but have weakened in recent weeks. New York wholesale prices for 8-16 pound young hen turkeys through April averaged 51 cents a pound, ranging from 48.7 cents for January to 53.6 cents for April. Prices for these months in 1976 averaged 49 cents a pound. Prices weakened in late April and averaged around 51 cents a pound in mid-May, 2 cents above a year ago. Prices will remain relatively weak this spring but should strengthen this summer and fall. Prices will be bolstered this fall by reduced supplies and higher prices for red meats and increased consumer incomes.

**Turkey prices**

| Calendar quarters | Liveweight | | New York wholesale | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Young hens 8-16 pounds | | Young toms 14-20 pounds | |
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | *Cents per pound* | | | | | |
| I | 32.8 | 33.0 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 47.6 | 51.4 |
| II | 31.7 | | 48.2 | | 49.3 | |
| III | 31.0 | | 48.5 | | 47.7 | |
| IV | 31.8 | | 49.0 | | 50.2 | |
| Annual | 31.8 | | 48.7 | | 48.7 | |

**Tom turkey prices, 24-26 pounds, f.o.b. New York[1]**

| Month | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents per lb.* | *Cents per lb.* | *Cents per lb.* | *Cents per lb.* | *Cents per lb.* |
| January | 41.5 | 48.9 | 49.8 | 52.4 | 54.2 |
| February | 44.5 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 50.7 | 55.4 |
| March | 51.1 | 45.6 | 44.6 | 53.7 | 57.3 |
| April | 52.5 | 39.3 | 46.0 | 54.6 | 58.1 |
| May | 57.6 | 41.1 | 50.0 | 60.0 | |
| June | 62.7 | 41.4 | 53.2 | 56.3 | |
| July | 64.2 | 37.4 | 54.4 | 56.3 | |
| August | 75.4 | 45.1 | 56.4 | 55.4 | |
| September | 77.0 | 46.5 | 57.9 | 51.3 | |
| October | 67.8 | 45.2 | 60.7 | 51.6 | |
| November | 57.7 | 46.9 | 60.1 | 51.6 | |
| December | 56.4 | 49.8 | 56.9 | 55.0 | |
| Year | 59.0 | 44.5 | 53.1 | 54.1 | |

[1] U.S. Grade A, frozen, ready-to-cook, carlots or trucklots.

## GROSS INCOME UP IN 1976

Gross income from chickens, turkeys, and eggs at the producer level during the 1976 marketing year (December-November) increased nearly 7 percent from 1975 to total $7.1 billion (table 12). About three-fourths of the $452 million gain in 1976 was from eggs, primarily because of higher prices.

Sales of turkeys and broilers were both up around 12 percent, whereas eggs gained less than 1 percent. However, egg prices gained over a tenth, while broilers and turkeys dropped about a tenth.

Gross income from eggs accounted for 45 percent of the total, broilers 42 percent, turkeys 12 percent and other chicken 2 percent. Eggs regained top spot in gross income from broilers in 1976 after loosing it for the first time the previous year. Eggs' share of gross income inched up from 43 percent in 1975, broiler's share fell from 44 percent, and turkeys' share remained near a year earlier.

**Table 12—Gross farm income from poultry and eggs, 1965-76[1]**

| Year | Value of sales and consumption on farms where produced | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Eggs | | Broilers | Turkeys | Nonbroiler chicken | | Other poultry[2] | Total | | |
| | Sales | Consumption on farms | | | Sales | Consumption on farms | | Sales | Consumption on farms | Gross income |
| | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* | *Million dollars* |
| 1965 | 1,785 | 56 | 1,217 | 421 | 86 | 13 | 69 | 3,578 | 69 | 3,647 |
| 1966 | 2,106 | 51 | 1,371 | 486 | 100 | 11 | 77 | 4,140 | 62 | 4,202 |
| 1967 | 1,765 | 39 | 1,223 | 460 | 91 | 8 | 85 | 3,624 | 47 | 3,671 |
| 1968 | 1,893 | 38 | 1,326 | 417 | 90 | 8 | 74 | 3,800 | 46 | 3,846 |
| 1969 | 2,212 | 38 | 1,531 | 454 | 104 | 8 | 81 | 4,382 | 46 | 4,428 |
| 1970 | 2,192 | 32 | 1,475 | 499 | 102 | 6 | 77 | 4,345 | 38 | 4,383 |
| 1971 | 1,813 | 21 | 1,487 | 501 | 90 | 5 | 84 | 3,975 | 26 | 4,001 |
| 1972 | 1,781 | 17 | 1,622 | 539 | 101 | 5 | 103 | 4,149 | 22 | 4,171 |
| 1973 | 2,886 | 26 | 2,690 | 936 | 166 | 8 | 114 | 6,792 | 34 | 6,826 |
| 1974 | 2,911 | 25 | 2,437 | 679 | 118 | 5 | 124 | 6,269 | 30 | 6,299 |
| 1975 | 2,793 | 22 | 2,899 | 794 | 103 | 5 | (4) | 6,589 | 27 | 6,616 |
| 1976[3] | 3,128 | 24 | 2,950 | 824 | 136 | 6 | (4) | 7,038 | 30 | 7,068 |

[1] Beginning in 1970 data (except turkey) correspond to a December-November marketing year. [2] Includes turkey hatching eggs. [3] Preliminary. [4] Not available.

## FEWER HATCHERIES

The number of chicken and turkey hatcheries continued to trend downward during 1975 and 1976. At the same time, the total egg hatching capacity increased slightly for chickens but declined for turkeys. Although total egg capacity was not greatly different from 2 years earlier, hatching of both broilers and turkeys in 1976 and early 1977 were at record levels.

### Chicken Hatcheries

The number of commerical chicken hatcheries in the United States on January 1, 1977 totaled 651, compared with 797 on January 1, 1975 and with 989 on January 1, 1973. Total egg setting capacity on January 1, 1977 totaled 420 million, up from 416 million 2 years earlier. Despite the limited gain in hatchery capacity, the number of chicks hatched (both egg-type and broiler-type) during January-March 1977 were 16 percent above the same months for 1975.

The number of hatcheries in all size groups declined but the average capacity increased. The 651 hatcheries on January 1, 1977 had an average capacity of about 645,000 eggs, compared with 522,000 on January 1, 1975. Those with capacities of 500,000 eggs and over accounted for 68 percent of the total egg capacity for all chicken hatcheries.

The number of hatcheries declined in all regions of the United States during the past 2 years, with the largest percentage decline in the West North Central, down 26 percent, followed by the South Central and East North Central, each down about 17 percent.

United States chick hatcheries in 1976 produced nearly 4 billion chicks, up a tenth from 1975. Of the chicks hatched in 1976, broiler chicks accounted for about 88 percent of the total. The leading States in broiler-type chick hatchings were Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Mississippi. These 5 States accounted for 61 percent of the broiler chicken in 1976. The top States in egg-type chicks hatched in 1976 were Georgia, California, Florida, Indiana, and Arkansas. These States produced 39 percent of the egg-type chicks hatched.

### Turkey Hatcheries

On January 1, 1977, there were 149 turkey hatcheries in the United States, 31 less than 2 years earlier. Egg capacity declined nearly 4 percent during the same period to 40.4 million but the average capacity per hatchery gained around 17 percent to 271,000 eggs. Over half of the turkey hatcheries have capacities of 200,000 or more eggs and have accounted for 90 percent of total turkey egg hatching capacity. This compares with 41 percent of the hatcheries on January 1, 1975 and 77 percent of the capacity.

In 1976, these hatcheries produced nearly 150 million turkey poults, 9 percent more than in 1975. The leading States in poult production in 1976 were Minnesota, California, North Carolina, Missouri, and Texas. They produced 60 percent of the turkey poults produced in 1976.

## RECORD POULTRY USE IN 1976

The consumption of chicken and turkey in 1976 increased 3.6 pounds per person to a record 52.5 pounds. The previous record use was 51 pounds per person in 1972. Consumption of eggs declined for the fifth consecutive year to the lowest per capita use on record. Per capita consumption of eggs in 1976 totaled 276 eggs, down 3 eggs from 1975 and 38 eggs below 1971. All of the decline in 1976 was in shell egg use, down 5 eggs to 243, whereas processed egg use was up 2 eggs to 33 eggs per person.

Total chicken meat used in 1976 totaled 43.3 pounds per person, up 3 pounds from 1975. Broiler consumption (young chicken) increased 3.5 pounds per person and the use of other (mature) chicken dropped a half-pound. The drop in the use of chicken other than broilers resulted from reduced availabilites. Other chicken largely are old hens culled from the egg laying flocks. And the egg-laying flock numbers in 1976 were the smallest on record going back to 1925.

Turkey consumption also reached a record 9.2 pounds per person in 1976, 0.6 pound above 1975 and 0.2 pound above the previous record use in 1972.

Red meat consumption in 1976 increased 11.6 pounds to 192.7 pounds per person. Beef and veal totaled a record 132.8 pounds, up 8.5 pounds from 1975. Pork picked up 3.2 pounds and totaled 58.0 pounds. Thus, consumption of red meat, chicken, and turkey in 1976 (carcass weight) totaled 245.2 pounds per person, 15.3 pounds more than in 1975 and the largest per capita use in recent history.

**Table 13—Estimated costs and returns for market eggs[1]**

| Calendar quarters | Production costs all eggs | | Wholesale, cartoned Grade A large eggs | | Net returns[2,3,5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feed[2] | Total[2] | Total costs[2,3] | 14 metro areas price[2] | |
| | *Cents per dozen* | *Cents per dozen* | *Cents per dozen* | *Cents per dozen* | *Cents per dozen* |
| Annual average[2] | | | | | |
| 1972 | 17.3 | 28.9 | 43.3 | 40.5 | -2.8 |
| 1973 | 29.2 | 41.7 | 58.1 | 64.3 | 6.2 |
| 1974 | 31.0 | 45.4 | 63.5 | 63.0 | -0.4 |
| 1975 | 29.0 | 43.5 | 61.8 | 62.9 | 1.0 |
| 1976[4] | 28.6 | 43.1 | 61.6 | 69.9 | 8.2 |
| 1974 | | | | | |
| I | 31.2 | 45.6 | 63.6 | 72.3 | 8.6 |
| II | 27.5 | 41.9 | 59.9 | 52.1 | -7.8 |
| III | 31.4 | 45.8 | 63.8 | 59.9 | -3.9 |
| IV | 34.1 | 48.5 | 66.6 | 67.8 | 1.2 |
| 1975 | | | | | |
| I | 30.8 | 45.3 | 63.5 | 65.0 | 1.3 |
| II | 28.3 | 42.8 | 61.1 | 55.3 | -5.7 |
| III | 29.3 | 43.8 | 62.1 | 61.9 | -0.2 |
| IV | 27.8 | 42.3 | 60.6 | 69.1 | 8.5 |
| 1976 | | | | | |
| I | 26.9 | 41.4 | 59.9 | 67.7 | 7.9 |
| II | 27.9 | 42.4 | 60.9 | 62.5 | 1.7 |
| III | 31.4 | 45.9 | 64.4 | 71.2 | 6.8 |
| IV | 28.4 | 42.9 | 61.4 | 77.9 | 16.5 |
| 1977[4] | | | | | |
| I | 29.6 | 44.1 | 63.3 | 74.5 | 11.2 |

[1] Based on secondary data and incomplete data from survey. Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly egg production less estimated eggs used for hatching. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for Grade A large eggs. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

**Table 14—Estimated costs and returns for broilers[1]**

| Calendar quarters | Production costs liveweight | | Wholesale ready-to-cook | | Net returns[2,3,5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feed[2] | Total[2] | Total costs[2,3] | 9-city weighted average price[3] | |
| | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* |
| Annual average[2] | | | | | |
| 1972 | 9.0 | 14.3 | 28.2 | 28.2 | -0.1 |
| 1973 | 16.4 | 22.2 | 39.8 | 42.4 | 2.6 |
| 1974 | 15.8 | 22.0 | 40.1 | 38.0 | -2.0 |
| 1975 | 15.1 | 21.3 | 39.4 | 45.2 | 5.8 |
| 1976[4] | 15.0 | 21.3 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 0.0 |
| 1974 | | | | | |
| I | 16.1 | 22.3 | 40.5 | 39.3 | -1.2 |
| II | 15.2 | 21.3 | 39.2 | 35.3 | -3.9 |
| III | 14.5 | 20.7 | 38.3 | 37.6 | -0.7 |
| IV | 17.7 | 23.8 | 42.5 | 40.4 | -2.3 |
| 1975 | | | | | |
| I | 16.4 | 22.6 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 0.0 |
| II | 14.5 | 20.7 | 38.7 | 43.7 | 5.0 |
| III | 14.6 | 20.8 | 38.7 | 50.3 | 11.6 |
| IV | 15.0 | 21.2 | 39.3 | 45.1 | 5.8 |
| 1976 | | | | | |
| I | 13.7 | 20.0 | 38.4 | 42.1 | 3.8 |
| II | 14.1 | 20.4 | 38.9 | 41.7 | 2.8 |
| III | 16.5 | 22.8 | 42.2 | 41.5 | -0.7 |
| IV | 15.8 | 22.1 | 41.2 | 35.5 | -5.7 |
| 1977[4] | | | | | |
| I | 15.7 | 22.0 | 41.2 | 40.9 | -0.3 |

[1] Based on secondary data and incomplete data from survey. Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly broiler slaughter. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for ready-to-cook broilers. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

**Table 15—Estimated costs and returns for turkeys[1]**

| Calendar quarters | Production costs liveweight | | Wholesale ready-to-cook | | Net returns[2 3 5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feed[2] | Total[2] | Total costs[2 3] | New York young hen price[2] | |
| | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* |
| Annual average[2] | | | | | |
| 1972 | 13.5 | 20.5 | 34.1 | 36.6 | 2.5 |
| 1973 | 25.6 | 33.1 | 50.6 | 64.5 | 13.9 |
| 1974 | 22.5 | 30.7 | 48.8 | 47.0 | -1.8 |
| 1975 | 22.1 | 30.7 | 49.4 | 55.1 | 5.8 |
| 1976[4] | 22.5 | 31.5 | 51.3 | 48.6 | -2.8 |
| 1974 | | | | | |
| I | 22.1 | 30.3 | 48.4 | 49.9 | 1.6 |
| II | 23.6 | 31.8 | 50.2 | 39.2 | -11.0 |
| III | 19.9 | 28.1 | 45.6 | 45.6 | -0.1 |
| IV | 24.8 | 33.0 | 51.7 | 52.1 | 0.4 |
| 1975 | | | | | |
| I | 25.6 | 34.2 | 53.8 | 48.9 | -4.9 |
| II | 21.6 | 30.2 | 48.7 | 51.7 | 3.0 |
| III | 21.3 | 29.9 | 48.4 | 57.1 | 8.7 |
| IV | 22.2 | 30.8 | 49.5 | 56.5 | 7.0 |
| 1976 | | | | | |
| I | 20.2 | 29.2 | 48.5 | 49.4 | 0.9 |
| II | 20.5 | 29.5 | 48.9 | 48.1 | -0.9 |
| III | 22.6 | 31.6 | 51.5 | 48.5 | -3.0 |
| IV | 24.1 | 33.1 | 53.3 | 48.7 | -4.7 |
| 1977[4] | | | | | |
| I | 22.1 | 31.1 | 50.9 | 50.4 | -0.6 |

[1] Based on secondary data and incomplete data from survey. Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly turkey slaughter. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for heavy young turkey hens. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

**Table 16—Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1965-76[1]**

| Year | Supply | | | | Utilization | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Domestic disappearance | | | |
| | Production | Imports | Beginning stocks[2] | Total supply | Ending stocks | Exports and shipments | Eggs used for hatching | Military | Civilian | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Per capita |
| | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Mil. doz.* | *Number* |
| 1965 | 5,463 | 1 | 46 | 5,510 | 41 | 39 | 333 | 94 | 5,003 | 314 |
| 1966 | 5,517 | 15 | 41 | 5,573 | 28 | 43 | 365 | 102 | 5,035 | 313 |
| 1967 | 5,777 | 4 | 28 | 5,809 | 71 | 55 | 361 | 110 | 5,212 | 320 |
| 1968 | 5,680 | 6 | 71 | 5,757 | 56 | 46 | 364 | 108 | 5,183 | 316 |
| 1969 | 5,629 | 9 | 56 | 5,694 | 34 | 41 | 395 | 83 | 5,141 | 310 |
| 1970 | 5,710 | 28 | 34 | 5,772 | 39 | 45 | 400 | 66 | 5,222 | 311 |
| 1971 | 5,846 | 10 | 39 | 5,895 | 58 | 45 | 391 | 52 | 5,349 | 314 |
| 1972 | 5,795 | 2 | 58 | 5,855 | 53 | 56 | 395 | 54 | 5,297 | 308 |
| 1973 | 5,547 | 14 | 53 | 5,614 | 34 | 49 | 396 | 36 | 5,099 | 294 |
| 1974 | 5,494 | 13 | 34 | 5,541 | 42 | 57 | 366 | 38 | 5,038 | 288 |
| 1975 | 5,365 | 6 | 42 | 5,413 | 28 | 62 | 371 | 43 | 4,909 | 279 |
| 1976[3] | 5,404 | 3 | 28 | 5,435 | 21 | 65 | 406 | 45 | 4,898 | 276 |

[1] Calendar years. [2] Storage stocks include shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of frozen eggs. [3] Preliminary.

**Table 17—Supply and utilization: Young chicken, other chickens, and turkeys, 1965-76[1]**

| Year | Production | Beginning stocks | Total supply | End stocks | Exports and shipments | Military | Civilian disappearance | Per capita |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Pounds* |
| | | | | Young chicken | | | | |
| 1965 | 5,872 | 37 | 5,909 | 34 | 122 | 83 | 5,670 | 29.6 |
| 1966 | 6,437 | 34 | 6,471 | 56 | 139 | 89 | 6,187 | 32.0 |
| 1967 | 6,552 | 56 | 6,608 | 56 | 138 | 93 | 6,321 | 32.4 |
| 1968 | 6,653 | 56 | 6,709 | 26 | 144 | 82 | 6,457 | 32.8 |
| 1969 | 7,175 | 26 | 7,201 | 34 | 159 | 78 | 6,930 | 34.8 |
| 1970 | 7,687 | 34 | 7,721 | 52 | 178 | 58 | 7,433 | 36.9 |
| 1971 | 7,724 | 52 | 7,776 | 40 | 196 | 56 | 7,484 | 36.7 |
| 1972 | 8,147 | 40 | 8,187 | 29 | 198 | 40 | 7,920 | 38.4 |
| 1973 | 8,025 | 29 | 8,054 | 33 | 193 | 38 | 7,790 | 37.4 |
| 1974 | 8,127 | 33 | 8,160 | 37 | 222 | 32 | 7,869 | 37.5 |
| 1975 | 8,082 | 37 | 8,119 | 22 | 254 | 35 | 7,808 | 36.9 |
| 1976[2] | 9,059 | 22 | 9,081 | 33 | 414 | 32 | 8,602 | 40.4 |
| | | | | Other chicken | | | | |
| 1965 | 746 | 102 | 848 | 74 | 46 | 11 | 717 | 3.8 |
| 1966 | 761 | 74 | 835 | 107 | 28 | 8 | 692 | 3.6 |
| 1967 | 827 | 107 | 934 | 114 | 18 | 11 | 791 | 4.1 |
| 1968 | 769 | 114 | 883 | 71 | 18 | 18 | 776 | 3.9 |
| 1969 | 732 | 71 | 803 | 76 | 7 | 10 | 710 | 3.6 |
| 1970 | 776 | 76 | 852 | 112 | 4 | 11 | 725 | 3.6 |
| 1971 | 779 | 112 | 891 | 109 | 5 | 19 | 758 | 3.7 |
| 1972 | 742 | 109 | 851 | 82 | 8 | 12 | 749 | 3.6 |
| 1973 | 725 | 82 | 807 | 113 | 10 | 9 | 675 | 3.3 |
| 1974 | 794 | 113 | 907 | 138 | 13 | 2 | 754 | 3.6 |
| 1975 | 697 | 138 | 835 | 92 | 19 | 4 | 720 | 3.4 |
| 1976[2] | 684 | 92 | 776 | 122 | 37 | 1 | 616 | 2.9 |
| | | | | Turkey | | | | |
| 1965 | 1,515 | 207 | 1,722 | 200 | 58 | 40 | 1,424 | 7.4 |
| 1966 | 1,674 | 200 | 1,874 | 267 | 47 | 56 | 1,504 | 7.8 |
| 1967 | 1,870 | 267 | 2,137 | 367 | 49 | 53 | 1,668 | 8.6 |
| 1968 | 1,611 | 367 | 1,978 | 317 | 41 | 63 | 1,557 | 7.9 |
| 1969 | 1,606 | 317 | 1,923 | 192 | 40 | 48 | 1,643 | 8.3 |
| 1970 | 1,732 | 192 | 1,924 | 219 | 43 | 49 | 1,613 | 8.0 |
| 1971 | 1,779 | 219 | 1,998 | 223 | 27 | 41 | 1,707 | 8.4 |
| 1972 | 1,915 | 223 | 2,138 | 208 | 42 | 42 | 1,846 | 9.0 |
| 1973 | 1,933 | 208 | 2,141 | 281 | 54 | 31 | 1,775 | 8.5 |
| 1974 | 1,911 | 281 | 2,192 | 275 | 43 | 14 | 1,860 | 8.9 |
| 1975 | 1,804 | 275 | 2,079 | 195 | 53 | 19 | 1,812 | 8.6 |
| 1976[2] | 2,055 | 195 | 2,250 | 203 | 71 | 18 | 1,958 | 9.2 |

[1] Ready-to-cook weight. [2] Preliminary.

**Table 18—Per capita consumption of eggs by quarters, 1965-76**

| Item and year | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | Total shell | Processed[1] | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* | *Number* |
| 1965 | 72.0 | 70.5 | 70.0 | 72.6 | 285 | 29 | 314 |
| 1966 | 71.0 | 68.7 | 69.4 | 73.5 | 283 | 30 | 313 |
| 1967 | 71.6 | 69.1 | 70.6 | 74.1 | 285 | 35 | 320 |
| 1968 | 73.5 | 69.8 | 69.2 | 71.2 | 284 | 32 | 316 |
| 1969 | 71.0 | 68.8 | 68.8 | 70.2 | 279 | 31 | 310 |
| 1970 | 69.4 | 67.7 | 68.6 | 71.6 | 277 | 34 | 311 |
| 1971 | 70.3 | 69.0 | 68.1 | 70.5 | 278 | 36 | 314 |
| 1972 | 71.1 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 67.6 | 272 | 36 | 308 |
| 1973 | 67.0 | 65.8 | 63.4 | 66.0 | 262 | 32 | 294 |
| 1974 | 65.1 | 62.7 | 62.2 | 63.9 | 254 | 34 | 288 |
| 1975 | 63.4 | 60.2 | 60.6 | 63.4 | 248 | 31 | 279 |
| 1976[2] | 62.1 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 61.0 | 243 | 33 | 276 |

[1] Shell egg equivalent. [2] Preliminary.

**Table 19—Per capita consumption of young chicken and turkeys, 1965-76**

| Item and year | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | Total | Other chicken | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Farm | Total |
| | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* |
| Young chicken: | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 29.6 | 3.8 | 33.4 |
| 1966 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 32.0 | 3.6 | 35.6 |
| 1967 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 32.4 | 4.1 | 36.5 |
| 1968 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 32.8 | 3.9 | 36.7 |
| 1969 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 34.8 | 3.6 | 38.4 |
| 1970 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 36.9 | 3.6 | 40.5 |
| 1971 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 36.7 | 3.7 | 40.4 |
| 1972 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 38.4 | 3.6 | 42.0 |
| 1973 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 37.4 | 3.3 | 40.7 |
| 1974 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 37.5 | 3.6 | 41.1 |
| 1975 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 36.9 | 3.4 | 40.3 |
| 1976 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 40.4 | 2.9 | 43.3 |
| | | | | | | | Total chicken and turkey |
| Turkeys: | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 7.4 | | 40.8 |
| 1966 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 7.8 | | 43.4 |
| 1967 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 8.6 | | 45.1 |
| 1968 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 7.9 | | 44.6 |
| 1969 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 8.3 | | 46.7 |
| 1970 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 8.0 | | 48.5 |
| 1971 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 8.4 | | 48.8 |
| 1972 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 9.0 | | 51.0 |
| 1973 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 8.5 | | 49.2 |
| 1974 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 8.9 | | 50.0 |
| 1975 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 8.6 | | 48.9 |
| 1976 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 9.2 | | 52.5 |

**Table 20—Per capita consumption of red meat by quarters, 1965-76**

| Item and year | First quarter | Second quarter | Third quarter | Fourth quarter | Total[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* | *Pounds* |
| Beef and Veal: | | | | | |
| 1965 | 25.9 | 25.2 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 104.7 |
| 1966 | 26.6 | 26.7 | 28.1 | 27.4 | 108.8 |
| 1967 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 110.3 |
| 1968 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 28.4 | 113.3 |
| 1969 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 114.1 |
| 1970 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 116.6 |
| 1971 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 30.0 | 28.6 | 115.7 |
| 1972 | 28.8 | 29.4 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 118.3 |
| 1973 | 28.5 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 29.1 | 111.4 |
| 1974 | 28.8 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 31.1 | 119.1 |
| 1975 | 31.2 | 29.3 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 124.3 |
| 1976 | 33.8 | 32.0 | 34.3 | 32.7 | 132.8 |
| Pork excluding Lard: | | | | | |
| 1965 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 58.7 |
| 1966 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 16.5 | 58.1 |
| 1967 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 17.2 | 64.1 |
| 1968 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 66.2 |
| 1969 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 65.0 |
| 1970 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 66.4 |
| 1971 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 18.9 | 73.0 |
| 1972 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 67.4 |
| 1973 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 61.6 |
| 1974 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 66.6 |
| 1975 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 54.8 |
| 1976 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 14.1 | 16.8 | 58.0 |
| Lamb and Mutton: | | | | | |
| 1965 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.7 |
| 1966 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 4.0 |
| 1967 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.9 |
| 1968 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.7 |
| 1969 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 3.4 |
| 1970 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| 1971 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| 1972 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| 1973 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.7 |
| 1974 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.3 |
| 1975 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| 1976 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| All red Meat: | | | | | |
| 1965 | 42.6 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 167.1 |
| 1966 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 43.0 | 44.8 | 170.9 |
| 1967 | 45.0 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 45.5 | 178.3 |
| 1968 | 45.6 | 44.4 | 46.0 | 47.2 | 183.2 |
| 1969 | 46.0 | 44.3 | 45.8 | 46.4 | 182.5 |
| 1970 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 46.8 | 49.0 | 186.3 |
| 1971 | 47.5 | 47.3 | 48.8 | 48.2 | 191.8 |
| 1972 | 47.3 | 46.9 | 46.6 | 48.2 | 189.0 |
| 1973 | 45.2 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 45.9 | 175.7 |
| 1974 | 46.1 | 47.0 | 46.7 | 48.2 | 188.0 |
| 1975 | 46.7 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 46.3 | 181.1 |
| 1976 | 48.2 | 45.6 | 48.9 | 50.0 | 192.7 |

[1] Detail may not add exactly to total due to rounding.

**Table 21—Chicken and Turkey: Production, disposition and price, 1965-76**

| Year | Broilers[1] | | | Nonbroiler chicken[1] | | | | | Turkey | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Produced[2] | | Price per pound | Sales | | Consumed on farms | | Price per pound | Sales[2] | | Price per pound |
| | Number | Pounds | | Number | Pounds | Number | Pounds | | Number | Pounds | |
| | *Million* | *Million* | *Cents* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Cents* | *Million* | *Million* | *Cents* |
| 1965 | 2,334 | 8,111 | 15.0 | 202 | 969 | 40 | 151 | 8.9 | 105 | 1,901 | 22.2 |
| 1966 | 2,571 | 8,989 | 15.3 | 212 | 1,032 | 33 | 123 | 9.7 | 115 | 2,107 | 23.1 |
| 1967 | 2,592 | 9,183 | 13.3 | 239 | 1,157 | 29 | 108 | 7.9 | 127 | 2,354 | 19.5 |
| 1968 | 2,620 | 9,326 | 14.2 | 225 | 1,090 | 26 | 96 | 8.2 | 107 | 2,028 | 20.5 |
| 1969 | 2,789 | 10,048 | 15.2 | 219 | 1,063 | 22 | 84 | 9.7 | 106 | 2,027 | 22.4 |
| 1970 | 2,987 | 10,819 | 13.6 | 233 | 1,118 | 19 | 74 | 9.1 | 116 | 2,203 | 22.6 |
| 1971 | 2,945 | 10,818 | 13.7 | 249 | 1,172 | 18 | 68 | 7.7 | 120 | 2,264 | 22.1 |
| 1972 | 3,075 | 11,480 | 14.1 | 236 | 1,132 | 16 | 63 | 8.9 | 129 | 2,432 | 22.2 |
| 1973 | 3,009 | 11,220 | 24.0 | 229 | 1,104 | 15 | 57 | 15.0 | 132 | 2,451 | 38.2 |
| 1974 | 2,993 | 11,322 | 21.5 | 252 | 1,206 | 15 | 57 | 9.7 | 131 | 2,426 | 28.0 |
| 1975 | 2,933 | 11,034 | 26.3 | 222 | 1,042 | 14 | 52 | 9.9 | 124 | 2,278 | 34.8 |
| 1976[3] | 3,280 | 12,506 | 23.6 | 217 | 1,044 | 13 | 51 | 13.0 | 140 | 2,601 | 31.7 |

[1] Beginning 1970 broiler and nonbroiler data reported as December-November marketing year. [2] Includes home consumption which is less than 1 percent of total production. [3] Preliminary.

**Table 22—Cold storage holdings of high protein foods**

| Item | Unit | May 1, 1975 | May 1, 1976 | April 1, 1977 | May 1, 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Thousands* | *Thousands* | *Thousands* | *Thousands* |
| Total eggs[1] | Case | | | | |
| Shell | do. | 1,110 | 778 | 666 | 704 |
| Frozen | Pound | 26 | 26 | 42 | 43 |
| | | 42,815 | 29,703 | 24,660 | 26,090 |
| Total poultry | do. | | | | |
| Total chicken | do. | 340,271 | 231,548 | 279,352 | 264,900 |
| Broilers, fryers and roasters | do. | 156,621 | 114,301 | 134,534 | 132,623 |
| Hens | do. | 27,757 | 19,136 | 26,630 | 24,769 |
| Other frozen chicken | do. | 59,066 | 32,312 | 35,679 | 38,652 |
| | | 69,798 | 62,853 | 72,225 | 69,202 |
| Total turkey | do. | | | | |
| Whole | do. | 180,222 | 114,474 | 142,335 | 129,817 |
| Other | do. | 136,399 | 74,928 | 95,187 | 83,199 |
| | | 43,823 | 39,546 | 47,148 | 46,618 |
| Ducks | do. | | | | |
| | | 3,528 | 2,773 | 2,483 | 2,460 |
| All red meats[2] | do. | | | | |
| Beef | do. | 775,892 | 724,335 | 795,066 | 833,380 |
| Frozen pork | do. | 339,576 | 390,795 | 493,209 | 486,655 |
| Pork in cooler[3] | do. | 329,380 | 250,913 | 222,952 | 261,019 |
| Total cheese | do. | 441,508 | 393,700 | 486,911 | 509,184 |

[1] Frozen eggs converted on the basis of 39.5 pounds to the case. [2] Includes other meat and meat products. Does not include cooler beef and pork. [3] Not available.

**Table 23—Eggs: Production, disposition and value, 1965-76[1] [2]**

| Year | Average number layers on hand during the year | Eggs | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Produced | | Consumed on farms where produced | Sold | Price per dozen | Gross income |
| | | Per layer on hand during year | Total | | | | |
| | *Millions* | *Number* | *Millions* | *Millions* | *Millions* | *Cents* | *Million dollars* |
| 1965 | 301 | 218 | 65,560 | 2,056 | 63,504 | 33.7 | 1,841 |
| 1966 | 304 | 218 | 66,205 | 1,612 | 64,593 | 39.1 | 2,157 |
| 1967 | 314 | 221 | 69,327 | 1,558 | 67,769 | 31.3 | 1,804 |
| 1968 | 310 | 220 | 68,156 | 1,393 | 66,763 | 34.0 | 1,931 |
| 1969 | 307 | 220 | 67,546 | 1,172 | 66,374 | 40.0 | 2,250 |
| 1970 | 314 | 218 | 68,282 | 1,004 | 67,277 | 39.1 | 2,224 |
| 1971 | 314 | 223 | 70,082 | 805 | 69,276 | 31.4 | 1,833 |
| 1972 | 306 | 227 | 69,879 | 682 | 69,197 | 30.9 | 1,800 |
| 1973 | 293 | 227 | 66,579 | 624 | 65,955 | 52.5 | 2,912 |
| 1974 | 286 | 231 | 66,083 | 572 | 65,511 | 53.3 | 2,936 |
| 1975 | 277 | 232 | 64,391 | 526 | 63,865 | 52.5 | 2,815 |
| 1976[3] | 276 | 235 | 64,821 | 502 | 64,319 | 58.4 | 3,152 |

[1] Data cover both farm and commercial operations. [2] 1970-76 are for December 1 previous year-November 30 following year. [3] Preliminary.

**Table 24—Chicken and turkey: Pounds slaughtered, cut-up, and further processed, 1970-76[1]**

| Item | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* |
| Chicken | | | | | | | |
| Slaughter: | | | | | | | |
| Total:[2] | | | | | | | |
| Young | 7,867 | 7,724 | 8,147 | 8,025 | 8,127 | 8,082 | 9,059 |
| Mature | 777 | 779 | 742 | 725 | 794 | 697 | 684 |
| Federally inspected:[3] | | | | | | | |
| Young | 7,161 | 7,281 | 7,823 | 7,786 | 7,917 | 7,966 | 8,987 |
| Mature | 516 | 524 | 518 | 521 | 535 | 473 | 491 |
| Cut-up[4] | | | | | | | |
| Young | 1,843 | 2,057 | 2,317 | 2,443 | 2,466 | 2,582 | 3,114 |
| Mature | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| Further processed:[4] | | | | | | | |
| Young | 337 | 383 | 437 | 485 | 496 | 541 | 643 |
| Mature | 392 | 428 | 466 | 481 | 423 | 356 | 436 |
| Turkey | | | | | | | |
| Slaughter: | | | | | | | |
| Total[2] | 1,732 | 1,779 | 1,915 | 1,933 | 1,911 | 1,804 | 2,055 |
| Federally inspected:[3] | | | | | | | |
| Fryer-roasters | 82 | 87 | 90 | 91 | 100 | 89 | 92 |
| Young | 1,468 | 1,536 | 1,690 | 1,677 | 1,716 | 1,612 | 1,842 |
| Old | 16 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 15 | 17 |
| Total | 1,567 | 1,642 | 1,797 | 1,788 | 1,836 | 1,716 | 1,950 |
| Cut-up:[4] | 191 | 198 | 300 | 263 | 295 | 313 | 387 |
| Further processed:[4] | | | | | | | |
| Whole[5] | | | | | 387 | 372 | 446 |
| Other | | | | | 509 | 536 | 608 |
| Total | 479 | 562 | 639 | 791 | 896 | 908 | 1,054 |

[1] Ready-to-cook weight. [2] Includes non-federally inspected plants. [3] Certified ready-to-cook. [4] In Federally inspected slaughter. [5] Whole carcass turkey which have been injected, basted, smoked, etc.

**Table 25—Egg production and average number of layers on hand during the year, by States, by regions and for the U.S., 1972-76**

| State and region | Number of eggs produced[1] | | | | | Average number of layers[1] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Million* | *Thousand* | *Thousand* | *Thousand* | *Thousand* | *Thousand* |
| Maine | 1,443 | 1,549 | 1,656 | 1,650 | 1,790 | 6,083 | 6,328 | 6,565 | 6,611 | 7,260 |
| New Hampshire | 313 | 320 | 275 | 283 | 260 | 1,316 | 1,347 | 1,157 | 1,167 | 1,081 |
| Vermont | 128 | 150 | 131 | 105 | 103 | 545 | 649 | 545 | 452 | 440 |
| Massachusetts | 535 | 522 | 509 | 537 | 442 | 2,297 | 2,281 | 2,172 | 2,237 | 1,846 |
| Rhode Island | 57 | 52 | 65 | 70 | 65 | 250 | 223 | 274 | 304 | 278 |
| Connecticut | 924 | 932 | 864 | 817 | 913 | 4,028 | 4,126 | 3,782 | 3,519 | 3,856 |
| New York | 2,271 | 2,052 | 2,030 | 1,984 | 1,903 | 9,903 | 8,916 | 8,639 | 8,510 | 7,986 |
| New Jersey | 746 | 756 | 736 | 620 | 548 | 3,495 | 3,414 | 3,375 | 2,847 | 2,533 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,599 | 3,576 | 3,490 | 3,299 | 3,153 | 15,081 | 15,183 | 14,686 | 13,638 | 13,020 |
| North Atlantic | 10,016 | 9,909 | 9,756 | 9,365 | 9,177 | 42,998 | 42,467 | 41,195 | 39,285 | 38,300 |
| Ohio | 2,324 | 2,060 | 2,057 | 1,999 | 1,913 | 10,158 | 8,901 | 8,806 | 8,629 | 8,233 |
| Indiana | 3,036 | 2,770 | 2,639 | 2,609 | 2,774 | 12,865 | 11,857 | 11,271 | 11,108 | 11,654 |
| Illinois | 1,778 | 1,664 | 1,543 | 1,483 | 1,392 | 7,804 | 7,278 | 6,809 | 6,399 | 5,968 |
| Michigan | 1,523 | 1,539 | 1,375 | 1,303 | 1,293 | 6,621 | 6,613 | 5,947 | 5,614 | 5,513 |
| Wisconsin | 1,313 | 1,267 | 1,183 | 1,194 | 1,159 | 5,806 | 5,574 | 5,240 | 5,253 | 5,145 |
| East North Central | 9,974 | 9,300 | 8,797 | 8,588 | 8,531 | 43,254 | 40,223 | 38,073 | 37,003 | 36,513 |
| Minnesota | 2,584 | 2,474 | 2,385 | 2,209 | 2,289 | 10,917 | 10,479 | 10,030 | 9,348 | 9,607 |
| Iowa | 2,295 | 2,141 | 2,069 | 2,006 | 1,949 | 9,983 | 9,497 | 8,967 | 8,608 | 8,250 |
| Missouri | 1,473 | 1,347 | 1,149 | 1,241 | 1,195 | 6,661 | 6,024 | 4,998 | 5,203 | 4,973 |
| North Dakota | 153 | 153 | 151 | 132 | 120 | 760 | 723 | 683 | 603 | 538 |
| South Dakota | 814 | 785 | 770 | 701 | 622 | 3,673 | 3,551 | 3,439 | 3,155 | 2,840 |
| Nebraska | 813 | 775 | 723 | 782 | 737 | 3,762 | 3,669 | 3,487 | 3,678 | 3,412 |
| Kansas | 718 | 673 | 601 | 599 | 564 | 3,087 | 2,938 | 2,648 | 2,609 | 2,354 |
| West North Central | 8,850 | 8,348 | 7,848 | 7,670 | 7,476 | 38,843 | 36,881 | 34,252 | 33,204 | 31,974 |
| Delaware | 130 | 128 | 134 | 115 | 127 | 611 | 590 | 610 | 516 | 569 |
| Maryland | 334 | 327 | 335 | 331 | 314 | 1,478 | 1,468 | 1,477 | 1,464 | 1,377 |
| Virginia | 825 | 789 | 760 | 765 | 799 | 3,661 | 3,518 | 3,299 | 3,246 | 3,373 |
| West Virginia | 261 | 242 | 248 | 256 | 230 | 1,136 | 1,043 | 1,041 | 1,090 | 1,009 |
| North Carolina | 3,433 | 3,213 | 3,037 | 2,802 | 2,756 | 15,172 | 14,094 | 13,011 | 11,954 | 11,591 |
| South Carolina | 1,381 | 1,319 | 1,301 | 1,384 | 1,282 | 5,757 | 5,615 | 5,360 | 5,791 | 5,271 |
| Georgia | 5,465 | 5,534 | 5,827 | 5,284 | 5,591 | 24,754 | 24,769 | 25,046 | 22,897 | 23,066 |
| Florida | 2,840 | 2,806 | 2,852 | 2,779 | 2,846 | 12,075 | 11,760 | 11,778 | 11,799 | 12,041 |
| South Atlantic | 14,669 | 14,358 | 14,494 | 13,716 | 13,945 | 64,644 | 62,857 | 61,622 | 58,757 | 58,297 |
| Kentucky | 537 | 515 | 527 | 518 | 541 | 2,457 | 2,328 | 2,261 | 2,254 | 2,365 |
| Tennessee | 1,113 | 1,088 | 1,026 | 949 | 922 | 4,844 | 4,700 | 4,323 | 4,034 | 3,923 |
| Alabama | 2,852 | 2,853 | 2,945 | 2,951 | 2,919 | 12,532 | 12,743 | 12,904 | 12,538 | 12,263 |
| Mississippi | 2,281 | 1,981 | 1,908 | 1,707 | 1,719 | 10,239 | 8,793 | 8,269 | 7,260 | 7,297 |
| Arkansas | 3,795 | 3,695 | 3,601 | 3,594 | 3,734 | 16,519 | 15,977 | 15,394 | 15,021 | 15,739 |
| Louisiana | 744 | 665 | 664 | 658 | 671 | 3,282 | 3,051 | 3,002 | 2,864 | 2,831 |
| Oklahoma | 502 | 446 | 428 | 430 | 458 | 2,330 | 2,117 | 1,978 | 1,975 | 2,061 |
| Texas | 2,685 | 2,496 | 2,292 | 2,360 | 2,357 | 12,115 | 11,310 | 10,609 | 10,271 | 10,263 |
| South central | 14,509 | 13,739 | 13,391 | 13,167 | 13,321 | 64,318 | 61,019 | 58,740 | 56,217 | 56,742 |
| Montana | 217 | 215 | 202 | 196 | 178 | 942 | 926 | 880 | 832 | 768 |
| Idaho | 167 | 197 | 186 | 184 | 192 | 738 | 844 | 821 | 797 | 833 |
| Wyoming | 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 148 | 141 | 134 | 134 | 121 |
| Colorado | 297 | 317 | 385 | 473 | 505 | 1,393 | 1,412 | 1,709 | 2,021 | 2,138 |
| New Mexico | 234 | 208 | 197 | 234 | 270 | 1,031 | 940 | 906 | 968 | 1,115 |
| Arizona | 164 | 154 | 149 | 159 | 143 | 778 | 741 | 713 | 669 | 662 |
| Utah | 295 | 306 | 311 | 321 | 283 | 1,326 | 1,334 | 1,369 | 1,381 | 1,310 |
| Nevada | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 19 | 27 | 24 | 28 |
| Washington | 1,035 | 1,063 | 1,089 | 1,084 | 1,060 | 4,353 | 4,593 | 4,597 | 4,563 | 4,458 |
| Oregon | 554 | 535 | 543 | 519 | 532 | 2,337 | 2,314 | 2,282 | 2,219 | 2,295 |
| California | 8,652 | 7,680 | 8,485 | 8,467 | 8,953 | 39,201 | 35,147 | 38,276 | 37,940 | 38,945 |
| West | 11,650 | 10,710 | 11,582 | 11,671 | 12,147 | 52,264 | 48,411 | 51,704 | 51,548 | 52,673 |
| 48 State Total | 69,668 | 66,364 | 65,868 | 64,177 | | 306,321 | 291,827 | 285,586 | 276,014 | 273,869 |
| Alaska | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 26 | 26 |
| Hawaii | 204 | 208 | 207 | 209 | 218 | 952 | 987 | 1,031 | 993 | 988 |
| United States | 69,879 | 66,579 | 66,083 | 64,391 | 64,821 | 307,307 | 292,879 | 286,652 | 277,030 | 275,473 |

[1] December 1 previous year through November 30. Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Table 26—Chicken: Commercial broilers produced and nonbroilers raised, by States, by region and for the U.S., 1972-76**

| State and region | Commercial broilers produced[1] | | | | | Nonbroiler chickens raised[3] | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976[5] | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976[5] |
| | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *Thou.* | *1,000 hd.* | *1,000 hd.* | *1,000 hd.* | *1,000 hd.* | *1,000 hd.* |
| Maine | 71,344 | 75,642 | 77,426 | 81,035 | 86,659 | 5,886 | 6,029 | 6,800 | 8,300 | 7,000 |
| New Hampshire | — | — | — | — | — | 1,255 | 1,280 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Vermont | — | — | — | — | — | 600 | 376 | 346 | 350 | 350 |
| Massachusetts | — | — | — | — | — | 2,200 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 1,701 | 1,900 |
| Rhode Island | — | — | — | — | — | 160 | 154 | 297 | 220 | 285 |
| Connecticut | 3,329 | 2,730 | 1,836 | 1,039 | 1,041 | 3,520 | 3,550 | 3,550 | 3,330 | 3,500 |
| New York | 1,730 | 1,650 | 1,580 | 1,450 | 700 | 9,800 | 9,750 | 9,700 | 8,500 | 8,400 |
| New Jersey | 650 | 625 | 500 | — | — | 2,521 | 2,700 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 1,700 |
| Pennsylvania | 59,368 | 61,263 | 63,649 | 65,770 | 75,108 | 13,300 | 13,500 | 14,000 | 12,440 | 11,800 |
| North Atlantic | 136,421 | 141,910 | 144,991 | 149,294 | 163,508 | 38,402 | 39,339 | 40,293 | 38,341 | 36,235 |
| Ohio | 12,700 | 14,000 | 11,900 | 16,666 | 17,499 | 9,934 | 8,337 | 8,758 | 8,900 | 9,100 |
| Indiana | 13,201 | 13,583 | 11,679 | 12,295 | 13,905 | 11,000 | 11,800 | 11,800 | 12,500 | 13,350 |
| Illinois | — | — | — | — | — | 7,300 | 7,258 | 6,700 | 5,500 | 5,200 |
| Michigan | 566 | 557 | 577 | 510 | 637 | 5,500 | 5,700 | 5,900 | 6,000 | 5,600 |
| Wisconsin | 13,130 | 14,795 | 11,274 | 11,067 | 12,285 | 4,536 | 4,272 | 4,500 | 4,300 | 4,350 |
| East North Central | 39,597 | 42,935 | 35,430 | 40,538 | 44,326 | 38,720 | 37,367 | 38,158 | 37,200 | 37,600 |
| Minnesota | 11,039 | 11,149 | 10,815 | 10,092 | 12,600 | 9,211 | 10,111 | 10,460 | 9,572 | 8,496 |
| Iowa | 2,992 | 3,889 | 3,615 | 3,250 | 3,835 | 9,100 | 9,000 | 9,800 | 10,600 | 9,600 |
| Missouri | 23,354 | 21,533 | 19,796 | 23,369 | 25,256 | 8,052 | 8,000 | 6,661 | 7,078 | 6,800 |
| North Dakota | — | — | — | — | — | 1,044 | 1,077 | 1,050 | 800 | 750 |
| South Dakota | — | — | — | — | — | 3,780 | 3,700 | 3,640 | 3,320 | 2,983 |
| Nebraska | 1,733 | 2,267 | 2,312 | 1,720 | 1,820 | 2,860 | 3,083 | 2,830 | 2,550 | 2,300 |
| Kansas | 613 | 703 | 780 | 627 | 0 | 3,500 | 3,430 | 3,300 | 2,900 | 3,000 |
| West North Central | 39,731 | 39,541 | 37,318 | 39,058 | 43,511 | 37,597 | 38,401 | 37,741 | 36,820 | 33,929 |
| Delaware | 131,873 | 140,967 | 146,945 | 136,278 | 160,046 | 625 | 625 | 510 | 650 | 673 |
| Maryland | 177,247 | 190,673 | 189,709 | 179,769 | 199,008 | 1,815 | 1,620 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,680 |
| Virginia | 77,238 | 77,168 | 77,200 | 77,751 | 88,921 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,550 | 4,400 | 4,300 |
| West Virginia | 15,951 | 17,301 | 18,293 | 15,798 | 15,129 | 1,050 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,050 | 1,034 |
| North Carolina | 301,772 | 290,448 | 286,558 | 283,986 | 315,589 | 17,005 | 14,794 | 15,000 | 14,000 | 14,020 |
| South Carolina | 28,263 | 28,853 | 31,552 | 27,405 | 33,404 | 6,000 | 5,900 | 5,360 | 6,040 | 5,140 |
| Georgia | 442,937 | 412,986 | 426,857 | 416,599 | 451,531 | 23,179 | 29,775 | 23,100 | 20,800 | 20,613 |
| Florida | 56,655 | 56,833 | 59,727 | 64,347 | 74,307 | 11,016 | 11,600 | 11,400 | 11,300 | 11,350 |
| South Atlantic | 1,231,986 | 1,215,229 | 1,236,861 | 1,201,933 | 1,337,935 | 65,390 | 70,114 | 62,470 | 59,740 | 58,810 |
| Kentucky | 7,257 | 7,239 | 6,885 | 5,870 | 6,716 | 3,200 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,000 | 3,800 |
| Tennessee | 54,962 | 52,342 | 42,586 | 18,012 | 38,310 | 4,200 | 3,800 | 2,500 | 2,300 | 2,900 |
| Alabama | 399,274 | 399,324 | 398,303 | 395,769 | 430,225 | 12,500 | 14,250 | 11,550 | 14,330 | 15,560 |
| Mississippi | 256,264 | 239,130 | 227,220 | 231,301 | 257,442 | 13,194 | 11,891 | 10,690 | 10,300 | 9,967 |
| Arkansas | 532,135 | 501,845 | 482,399 | 481,886 | 540,428 | 21,884 | 22,541 | 23,517 | 20,092 | 19,149 |
| Louisiana | 55,769 | 55,509 | 54,443 | 50,662 | 57,578 | 3,400 | 3,300 | 3,250 | 3,100 | 3,200 |
| Oklahoma | 21,500 | 23,650 | 29,560 | 28,770 | 31,425 | 1,964 | 2,100 | 2,499 | 2,100 | 1,960 |
| Texas | 178,511 | 173,330 | 173,588 | 162,769 | 190,703 | 11,003 | 10,300 | 10,600 | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| South Central | 1,505,672 | 1,452,369 | 1,414,984 | 1,375,039 | 1,552,827 | 71,345 | 71,282 | 67,406 | 66,222 | 68,536 |
| Montana | — | — | — | — | — | 1,200 | 1,240 | 1,200 | 975 | 830 |
| Idaho | — | — | — | — | — | 500 | 730 | 740 | 760 | 970 |
| Wyoming | — | — | — | — | — | 129 | 122 | 130 | 95 | 82 |
| Colorado | — | — | — | — | — | 1,690 | 2,058 | 2,036 | 2,188 | 2,205 |
| New Mexico | — | — | — | — | — | 887 | 774 | 721 | 1,300 | 1,151 |
| Arizona | — | — | — | — | — | 380 | 704 | 406 | 518 | 563 |
| Utah | — | — | — | — | — | 830 | 1,075 | 1,024 | 922 | 927 |
| Nevada | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 25 |
| Washington | 16,396 | 17,575 | 16,730 | 15,235 | 15,876 | 4,060 | 4,040 | 4,100 | 4,660 | 4,650 |
| Oregon | [4] 17,100 | 14,000 | 14,253 | 14,000 | 15,150 | 1,851 | 1,962 | 1,972 | 1,640 | 1,600 |
| California | 86,022 | 83,193 | 90,377 | 95,825 | 104,950 | 26,904 | 27,673 | 26,457 | 22,527 | 23,650 |
| West | 119,518 | 114,768 | 121,360 | 125,060 | 135,976 | 38,449 | 40,396 | 38,807 | 35,602 | 36,653 |
| 48 State Total[2] | 3,072,875 | 3,006,195 | 1,991,444 | 2,930,922 | 3,278,083 | 290,093 | 296,899 | 284,875 | 273,725 | 271,763 |
| Alaska | — | — | — | — | — | 35 | 35 | 20 | 68 | 68 |
| Hawaii | 2,046 | 1,915 | 1,900 | 1,789 | 2,039 | 637 | 700 | 710 | 565 | 588 |
| United States | 3,074,921 | 3,008,667 | 2,992,844 | 2,932,711 | 3,280,122 | 290,765 | 297,634 | 285,622 | 274,558 | 272,419 |

[1] Includes production of other meat-type breeds. Excludes States producing less than 500,000. [2] Illinois and Arizona included in 48 State total to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] Does not include young chickens lost. [4] Idaho included with Oregon to avoid disclosing individual operations. [5] Preliminary.

**Table 27—Turkeys: Production and gross income, 1975-76**

| | Total number raised[1] | | Pounds produced[2] | | Price per pound | | Gross income | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1975 | 1976 | 1975 | 1976 | 1975 | 1976 | 1975 | 1976 |
| | *1,000 head* | *1,000 head* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *1,000 dollars* | *1,000 dollars* |
| Maine | 6 | 4 | 114 | 76 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 66 | 44 |
| New Hampshire | 21 | 26 | 441 | 520 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 278 | 328 |
| Vermont | 7 | 7 | 154 | 147 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 94 | 90 |
| Massachusetts | 125 | 143 | 2,375 | 2,860 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 1,378 | 1,659 |
| Rhode Island | 9 | 10 | 198 | 210 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 115 | 122 |
| Connecticut | 36 | 33 | 756 | 693 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 454 | 416 |
| New York | 145 | 150 | 2,886 | 3,545 | 40.0 | 37.0 | 1,154 | 1,238 |
| New Jersey | 74 | 81 | 1,539 | 1,717 | 55.0 | 56.0 | 846 | 962 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,838 | 3,695 | 53,922 | 70,205 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 20,113 | 26,678 |
| North Atlantic | 3,261 | 4,149 | 62,385 | 79,773 | 54.5 | 54.3 | 24,498 | 31,537 |
| Ohio | 2,835 | 2,760 | 54,149 | 52,164 | 35.3 | 32.0 | 19,115 | 16,692 |
| Indiana | 5,135 | 5,188 | 84,214 | 93,903 | 31.8 | 31.3 | 26,780 | 29,392 |
| Illinois | 445 | 441 | 9,612 | 9,041 | 37.9 | 33.0 | 3,643 | 2,984 |
| Michigan | 700 | 1,170 | 16,100 | 26,910 | 31.1 | 30.5 | 5,007 | 8,208 |
| Wisconsin | 4,894 | 5,120 | 95,922 | 92,672 | 38.3 | 33.4 | 36,738 | 30,952 |
| East North Central | 14,009 | 14,679 | 259,997 | 274,690 | 34.9 | 32.0 | 91,283 | 88,228 |
| Minnesota | 22,752 | 24,370 | 368,582 | 397,231 | 34.6 | 29.5 | 127,529 | 117,183 |
| Iowa | 6,260 | 6,345 | 118,940 | 126,900 | 35.2 | 28.6 | 41,867 | 36,293 |
| Missouri | 8,125 | 9,725 | 153,563 | 186,720 | 34.1 | 29.0 | 52,365 | 54,149 |
| North Dakota | 911 | 960 | 16,034 | 16,032 | 36.0 | 29.2 | 5,772 | 4,681 |
| South Dakota | 860 | 956 | 18,060 | 20,650 | 34.3 | 29.3 | 6,195 | 6,050 |
| Nebraska | 487 | 455 | 9,545 | 9,510 | 34.6 | 28.7 | 3,303 | 2,729 |
| Kansas | 154 | 96 | 3,850 | 2,688 | 36.8 | 32.0 | 1,417 | 860 |
| West North Central | 39,549 | 42,907 | 688,574 | 759,731 | 35.1 | 29.5 | 238,448 | 221,945 |
| Delaware | (2) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Maryland | 39 | 90 | 842 | 1,764 | 35.9 | 33.3 | 302 | 587 |
| Virginia | 5,972 | 7,297 | 100,927 | 120,401 | 33.9 | 32.2 | 34,214 | 38,769 |
| West Virginia | 1,530 | 1,793 | 25,857 | 29,585 | 33.4 | 30.9 | 8,636 | 9,142 |
| North Carolina | 14,400 | 16,700 | 241,920 | 283,900 | 37.2 | 35.0 | 89,994 | 99,365 |
| South Carolina | 2,585 | 2,618 | 60,748 | 60,738 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 20,168 | 20,044 |
| Georgia | 1,216 | 1,853 | 22,496 | 33,910 | 30.2 | 30.7 | 8,783 | 10,410 |
| Florida | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| South Atlantic | 25,742 | 25,742 | 452,790 | 530,298 | 34.0 | 32.5 | 162,097 | 178,317 |
| Kentucky | (2) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | 4 | 4 | 76 | 76 | 33.0 | 34.5 | 25 | 26 |
| Alabama | 17 | 26 | 272 | 465 | 30.0 | 30.5 | 82 | 142 |
| Mississippi | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 7,100 | 10,138 | 134,900 | 209,857 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 43,977 | 68,204 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 2 | 38 | 38 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 13 | 13 |
| Oklahoma | 1,370 | 1,800 | 20,550 | 28,080 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 6,576 | 8,705 |
| Texas | 8,845 | 9,300 | 168,055 | 186,000 | 34.0 | 32.8 | 54,612 | 61,008 |
| South Central | 17,338 | 21,270 | 323,891 | 424,516 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 105,285 | 138,090 |
| Montana | (2) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Idaho | (2) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | (2) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 3,620 | 3,695 | 84,708 | 90,897 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 29,648 | 31,814 |
| New Mexico | (2) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Arizona | (2) | (2) | | | | | | |
| Utah | 3,446 | 3,440 | 75,123 | 76,024 | 37.0 | 33.0 | 22,346 | 25,088 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| Washigton | 225 | 235 | 5,963 | 5,147 | 40.1 | 36.2 | 2,391 | 1,863 |
| Oregon | 1,025 | 1,300 | 18,963 | 22,880 | 39.0 | 34.0 | 7,396 | 7,779 |
| California | 15,771 | 17,506 | 299,649 | 332,614 | 34.1 | 29.3 | 102,180 | 97,456 |
| West | 24,087 | 26,176 | 484,406 | 527,562 | 37.0 | 33.5 | 163,961 | 164,000 |
| Other States[2] | 269 | 217 | 5,711 | 4,249 | 36.2 | 33.9 | 2,066 | 1,441 |
| United States | 124,255 | 139,749 | 2,277,754 | 2,600,819 | 34.8 | 31.7 | 793,626 | 823,566 |

[1] Based on turkeys hatched September 1, 1974 through August 31, 1975 for 1975 and September 1, 1975 through August 31, 1976 for 1976. [2] Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Table 28 –Prices and price spreads for eggs and frying chickens, for selected cities and 10-city average

| Item | Grade A large eggs | | | U.S. grade A fryers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January 1977 | February 1977 | March 1977 | January 1977 | February 1977 | March 1977 |
| | *Cents per dozen* | *Cents per dozen* | *Cents per dozen* | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* | *Cents per pound* |
| 10-city Average prices | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 64.2 | 71.5 | 54.1 | 27.1 | 29.6 | 32.4 |
| Price to retailer | 82.5 | 86.4 | 71.6 | 41.2 | 45.5 | 47.7 |
| Retail price | 96.5 | 101.1 | 86.6 | 57.0 | 60.8 | 62.8 |
| Price spreads | | | | | | |
| Farm to consumer | 32.3 | 29.6 | 32.5 | 29.9 | 31.2 | 30.4 |
| Farm to retailer | 18.3 | 14.9 | 17.5 | 14.1 | 15.9 | 15.3 |
| Retail | 14.0 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 15.1 |
| New York Prices | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 63.5 | 72.6 | 53.7 | 27.4 | 29.4 | 33.8 |
| Price to retailer | 77.7 | 88.3 | 69.0 | 39.0 | 44.5 | 45.5 |
| Retail price | 104.6 | 112.3 | 92.7 | 58.8 | 64.2 | 65.3 |
| Price spreads | | | | | | |
| Farm to consumer | 41.1 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 31.4 | 34.8 | 31.5 |
| Farm to retailer | 14.2 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 11.6 | 15.1 | 11.7 |
| Retail | 26.9 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.8 |
| Boston prices | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 68.9 | 72.2 | 54.1 | 27.7 | 29.5 | 34.5 |
| Price to retailer | 84.5 | 86.5 | 68.5 | 43.5 | 44.5 | 48.7 |
| Retail price | 105.4 | 110.2 | 95.3 | 61.0 | 65.3 | 67.6 |
| Price spreads | | | | | | |
| Farm to consumer | 36.5 | 38.0 | 41.2 | 33.3 | 35.8 | 33.1 |
| Farm to retailer | 15.6 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 14.2 |
| Retail | 20.9 | 23.7 | 26.8 | 17.5 | 20.8 | 18.9 |
| Chicago prices | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 65.0 | 71.9 | 52.6 | 25.1 | 27.7 | 30.9 |
| Price to retailer | 85.0 | 86.5 | 71.5 | 39.0 | 45.0 | 47.0 |
| Retail price | 97.8 | 104.1 | 90.6 | 53.1 | 57.7 | 62.2 |
| Price spreads | | | | | | |
| Farm to consumer | 32.8 | 32.2 | 38.0 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 31.3 |
| Farm to retailer | 20.0 | 14.6 | 18.9 | 13.9 | 17.3 | 16.1 |
| Retail | 12.8 | 17.6 | 19.1 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 15.2 |
| St. Louis prices | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 66.4 | 76.2 | 57.2 | 25.8 | 28.3 | 31.3 |
| Price to retailer | 80.0 | 86.5 | 67.5 | 37.3 | 44.3 | 45.3 |
| Retail price | 93.8 | 96.3 | 81.3 | 57.1 | 60.0 | 62.2 |
| Price spreads | | | | | | |
| Farm to consumer | 27.4 | 20.1 | 24.1 | 31.3 | 31.7 | 30.9 |
| Farm to retailer | 13.6 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 16.0 | 14.0 |
| Retail | 13.8 | 9.8 | 13.8 | 19.8 | 15.7 | 16.9 |
| San Francisco prices | | | | | | |
| Farm prices | 62.0 | 66.0 | 54.0 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 33.2 |
| Price to retailer | 76.0 | 80.0 | 68.0 | 51.0 | 54.5 | 52.5 |
| Retail price | 83.9 | 88.7 | 78.8 | 61.5 | 67.5 | 68.6 |
| Price spreads | | | | | | |
| Farm to consumer | 21.9 | 22.7 | 24.8 | 33.5 | 36.5 | 35.4 |
| Farm to retailer | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 19.3 |
| Retail | 7.9 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 13.0 | 16.1 |
| Atlanta prices | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 61.0 | 72.0 | 53.0 | 25.3 | 28.0 | 30.9 |
| Price to retailer | 83.7 | 84.0 | 72.3 | 36.7 | 39.5 | 42.7 |
| Retail price | 96.4 | 96.0 | 88.2 | 51.4 | 57.6 | 54.2 |
| Price spreads | 35.4 | 24.0 | 35.2 | 26.1 | 29.6 | 23.3 |
| Farm to retailer | 22.7 | 12.0 | 19.3 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.8 |
| Retail | 12.7 | 12.0 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 18.1 | 11.5 |

## Table 29—Selected poultry and egg statistics*

| Item | Data in— | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tables 1, 5-6.—Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average for the month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of layers on farms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. | 285 | 282 | 280 | 276 | 272 | 271 | 270 | 272 | 275 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 277 |
| 1976 | Mil. | 281 | 280 | 278 | 274 | 271 | 270 | 270 | 272 | 275 | 277 | 280 | 281 | 276 |
| 1977 | Mil. | 280 | 277 | 275 | 271 | | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs laid per 100 layers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | No. | 1,963 | 1,771 | 1,972 | 1,922 | 1,991 | 1,933 | 1,996 | 1,991 | 1,914 | 1,966 | 1,905 | 1,969 | 233 |
| 1976 | No. | 1,971 | 1,855 | 2,005 | 1,955 | 2,020 | 1,961 | 2,014 | 1,992 | 1,916 | 1,970 | 1,905 | 1,971 | 235 |
| 1977 | No. | 1,956 | 1,782 | 2,020 | 1,974 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total monthly egg production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. cs. | 15.4 | 13.9 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 178.8 |
| 1976 | Mil. cs. | 15.4 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 180.1 |
| 1977 | Mil. cs. | 15.2 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 14.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| First of month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of layers on farms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. | 286 | 284 | 281 | 278 | 274 | 271 | 270 | 270 | 273 | 276 | 279 | 280 | |
| 1976 | Mil. | 281 | 281 | 279 | 276 | 271 | 271 | 270 | 270 | 273 | 276 | 278 | 280 | |
| 1977 | Mil. | 281 | 278 | 276 | 275 | 270 | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs laid per 100 layers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | No. | 62.6 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 64.0 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 63.3 | 63.3 | 63.6 | |
| 1976 | No. | 63.4 | 63.8 | 64.2 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 65.1 | 65.5 | 64.4 | 64.1 | 63.7 | 63.4 | 63.7 | |
| 1977 | No. | 63.5 | 62.6 | 64.6 | 65.7 | 65.7 | | | | | | | | |
| Daily rate of egg production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. | 179 | 179 | 178 | 178 | 175 | 174 | 174 | 173 | 176 | 175 | 176 | 178 | |
| 1976 | Mil. | 178 | 179 | 179 | 180 | 177 | 176 | 177 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 176 | 179 | |
| 1977 | Mil. | 179 | 174 | 178 | 180 | 177 | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 7-9.—Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs produced on farms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 1,000 cs. | 15,444 | 13,892 | 15,317 | 14,725 | 15,069 | 14,528 | 14,975 | 15,019 | 14,608 | 15,153 | 14,775 | 15,325 | 178,830 |
| 1976 | 1,000 cs. | 15,367 | 14,425 | 15,472 | 14,875 | 15,211 | 14,711 | 15,094 | 15,039 | 14,611 | 15,150 | 14,778 | 15,403 | 180,136 |
| 1977 | 1,000 cs. | 15,194 | 13,711 | 15,425 | 14,839 | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage movement of shell eggs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 1,000 cs. | -4 | 16 | -16 | -6 | 42 | 14 | 2 | -4 | -8 | -17 | -15 | -18 | -14 |
| 1976 | 1,000 cs. | -8 | 7 | 5 | 0 | -4 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 5 | -18 | -7 | 3 | 6 |
| 1977 | 1,000 cs. | 1 | 15 | -2 | -1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs broken commercially | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 1,000 cs. | 1,441 | 1,218 | 1,215 | 1,455 | 1,651 | 1,898 | 1,957 | 1,738 | 1,698 | 1,702 | 1,234 | 1,229 | 18,436 |
| 1976 | 1,000 cs. | 1,257 | 1,252 | 1,722 | 1,690 | 1,571 | 1,866 | 1,752 | 1,753 | 1,781 | 1,753 | 1,739 | 1,590 | 19,726 |
| 977 | 1,000 cs. | 1,499 | 1,485 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs used for hatching | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 1,000 cs. | 933 | 1,096 | 1,093 | 1,128 | 1,069 | 1,046 | 1,027 | 953 | 965 | 959 | 1,025 | 1,063 | 12,357 |
| 1976 | 1,000 cs. | 1,043 | 1,218 | 1,227 | 1,251 | 1,191 | 1,160 | 1,132 | 1,049 | 1,034 | 1,030 | 1,083 | 1,130 | 13,548 |
| 1977 | 1,000 cs. | 1,061 | 1,267 | 1,285 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 1,000 cs. | 13,074 | 11,562 | 13,025 | 12,148 | 12,307 | 11,570 | 11,989 | 12,332 | 11,953 | 12,509 | 12,531 | 13,051 | 148,051 |
| 1976 | 1,000 cs. | 13,075 | 11,948 | 12,518 | 11,934 | 12,453 | 11,684 | 12,199 | 12,226 | 11,791 | 12,385 | 11,963 | 12,680 | 146,856 |
| 1977 | 1,000 cs. | 12,633 | 10,944 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 13-14.—Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken and turkey meat, Ready-to-cook weight[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 781 | 676 | 736 | 825 | 831 | 884 | 967 | 942 | 978 | 1,067 | 834 | 914 | 10,434 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 857 | 758 | 912 | 897 | 910 | 1,077 | 1,045 | 1,115 | 1,125 | 1,094 | 1,021 | 928 | 11,739 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 849 | 780 | 938 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total red meat, carcass weight[2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 3,315 | 2,880 | 2,959 | 3,089 | 2,873 | 2,832 | 2,842 | 2,860 | 3,088 | 3,339 | 2,978 | 3,159 | 36,213 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 3,267 | 2,907 | 3,515 | 3,109 | 2,928 | 3,150 | 3,048 | 3,350 | 3,467 | 3,497 | 3,453 | 3,367 | 39,058 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 3,273 | 3,084 | 3,549 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Table 25.—Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 646.2 | 570.2 | 616.6 | 688.3 | 690.1 | 683.1 | 714.2 | 680.5 | 684.9 | 739.8 | 560.7 | 691.4 | 7,966 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 712.3 | 632.3 | 771.9 | 742.5 | 745.4 | 825.9 | 766.0 | 805.2 | 800.3 | 769.5 | 699.2 | 716.8 | 8,987 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 713.8 | 659.2 | 783.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 47.8 | 39.1 | 43.6 | 44.6 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 38.7 | 42.2 | 31.7 | 40.5 | 473 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 44.1 | 42.2 | 46.4 | 48.9 | 34.4 | 41.1 | 38.6 | 38.0 | 42.6 | 39.6 | 34.9 | 40.4 | 491 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 43.6 | 42.6 | 51.5 | | | | | | | | | | |

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

| Item | Data in— | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Table 25.—Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weights—Continued** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 694.0 | 609.4 | 660.2 | 732.9 | 727.0 | 722.1 | 748.7 | 714.6 | 723.5 | 782.0 | 592.4 | 732.0 | 8,439 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 756.4 | 674.4 | 818.3 | 791.4 | 779.8 | 867.0 | 804.7 | 843.2 | 842.9 | 809.1 | 734.1 | 757.2 | 9,479 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 757.4 | 701.8 | 834.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Table 26.—Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weights** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fryer-roasters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 89 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 6.5 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 5.0 | 92 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 3.2 | 5.8 | 7.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young turkeys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 56.8 | 39.9 | 45.8 | 60.5 | 73.6 | 128.3 | 181.3 | 194.7 | 221.1 | 248.3 | 211.9 | 150.1 | 1,612 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 68.9 | 54.5 | 58.8 | 72.1 | 98.3 | 170.0 | 200.3 | 233.1 | 243.3 | 248.4 | 252.8 | 141.2 | 1,842 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 66.1 | 51.9 | 71.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old turkeys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 1.1 | .3 | 1.2 | .6 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .4 | .1 | .3 | 15 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | .8 | .8 | 1.8 | .9 | .7 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.3 | .3 | .4 | .3 | 17 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total turkeys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 64.9 | 47.1 | 54.4 | 68.7 | 81.9 | 138.4 | 193.2 | 203.3 | 229.0 | 257.5 | 220.2 | 157.5 | 1,716 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 76.3 | 61.7 | 68.6 | 79.9 | 106.5 | 182.2 | 213.9 | 243.8 | 252.8 | 256.6 | 261.5 | 146.4 | 1,950 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 70.5 | 58.7 | 80.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Table 27.—Ducks, and total poultry certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weights** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ducks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 50 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 58 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ppoultry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 761.6 | 658.7 | 717.6 | 806.5 | 814.1 | 866.5 | 947.5 | 922.7 | 957.5 | 1,045.6 | 817.7 | 893.5 | 10,210 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 836.0 | 739.0 | 890.4 | 876.1 | 891.7 | 1,055.8 | 1,024.7 | 1,093.2 | 1,101.9 | 1,072.5 | 1,001.9 | 908.2 | 11,491 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 831.5 | 763.9 | 918.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Table 28.—Chicken and turkey inspected for further processing in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 39.6 | 35.6 | 38.4 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 47.3 | 48.2 | 48.0 | 50.3 | 55.3 | 45.4 | 49.7 | 541 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 51.8 | 47.5 | 55.6 | 53.6 | 52.2 | 61.0 | 54.4 | 56.3 | 54.0 | 54.3 | 50.0 | 52.8 | 643 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 50.5 | 52.9 | 66.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 31.2 | 24.4 | 25.6 | 29.1 | 21.8 | 28.3 | 25.5 | 27.7 | 31.9 | 38.3 | 34.1 | 38.2 | 356 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 43.2 | 39.6 | 44.7 | 40.0 | 36.8 | 32.3 | 26.9 | 35.5 | 32.3 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 36.8 | 436 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 37.8 | 38.5 | 43.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 70.8 | 60.0 | 64.0 | 71.0 | 62.7 | 75.6 | 73.8 | 75.7 | 82.2 | 93.7 | 79.6 | 87.9 | 897 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 95.0 | 87.1 | 100.3 | 93.6 | 89.0 | 93.3 | 81.3 | 91.8 | 86.3 | 88.1 | 84.0 | 89.6 | 1,079 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 88.2 | 91.4 | 109.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 45.8 | 40.4 | 44.7 | 49.1 | 45.3 | 69.1 | 99.1 | 107.4 | 111.8 | 129.1 | 98.9 | 67.2 | 908 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 47.9 | 44.4 | 54.5 | 49.1 | 69.0 | 97.9 | 113.6 | 124.9 | 132.1 | 133.9 | 119.0 | 67.5 | 1,054 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 50.2 | 50.8 | 69.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Table 32.—Per capita consumption of shell eggs** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shell equivalent: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | no. | 22.0 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 20.4 | 20.6 | 19.2 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 19.9 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 248 |
| 1976 | do. | 21.8 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 19.8 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 243 |
| 1977 | do. | 20.9 | 18.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 34-41.—Egg prices: Monthly average price per dozen for shell eggs** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States, received by farmers[3] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Cents | 57.2 | 54.1 | 54.1 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 45.6 | 46.5 | 50.8 | 55.8 | 52.9 | 58.2 | 63.4 | 52.8 |
| 1976 | do. | 61.2 | 58.5 | 53.5 | 52.7 | 54.7 | 53.3 | 55.1 | 60.0 | 61.4 | 60.3 | 65.5 | 69.5 | 58.8 |
| 1977 | do. | 65.1 | 66.2 | 58.8 | 55.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade A large eggs in retail stores[4, 5] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 84.2 | 83.9 | 74.9 | 77.2 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 70.6 | 73.7 | 79.9 | 77.7 | 78.1 | 86.1 | 77.0 |
| 1976 | do. | 89.1 | 90.1 | 78.2 | 77.6 | 75.2 | 74.4 | 80.0 | 85.7 | 89.0 | 87.6 | 87.3 | 94.6 | 84.1 |
| 1977 | do. | 98.6 | 103.4 | 89.0 | 81.2 | | | | | | | | | |

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

| Item | Data in— | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tables 34-41.—Monthly average price per dozen shell eggs—Continued** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa, received by farmers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buyer quality and volume incentive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Cents | 50.25 | 43.34 | 45.26 | 36.09 | 36.86 | 36.90 | 39.27 | 44.64 | 49.43 | 45.12 | 51.05 | 58.52 | 44.73 |
| 1976 | do. | 56.21 | 50.26 | 44.91 | 44.20 | 45.80 | 45.64 | 50.31 | 56.50 | 57.40 | 55.68 | 60.98 | 66.50 | 52.87 |
| 1977 | do. | 62.45 | 59.42 | 51.13 | 46.24 | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 44.32 | 37.21 | 37.38 | 30.48 | 26.26 | 25.90 | 27.89 | 34.02 | 39.31 | 38.55 | 42.95 | 53.25 | 36.46 |
| 1976 | do. | 48.93 | 43.63 | 34.78 | 35.43 | 39.42 | 37.52 | 40.57 | 45.84 | 47.71 | 46.53 | 55.57 | 60.52 | 44.70 |
| 1977 | do. | 56.67 | 54.82 | 41.98 | 37.43 | | | | | | | | | |
| Price to volume buyers[5] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Metro areas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 67.82 | 62.49 | 64.24 | 55.78 | 55.37 | 54.88 | 56.76 | 62.28 | 66.85 | 62.37 | 69.08 | 75.81 | 62.81 |
| 1976 | do. | 73.30 | 67.42 | 62.40 | 62.05 | 63.27 | 62.30 | 67.38 | 72.22 | 73.52 | 71.44 | 76.66 | 82.52 | 69.54 |
| 1977 | do. | 78.98 | 76.61 | 67.99 | 63.28 | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles, Grade AA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 68.32 | 68.71 | 68.55 | 58.74 | 60.26 | 58.50 | 55.73 | 61.64 | 66.78 | 63.74 | 70.00 | 75.48 | 64.70 |
| 1976 | do. | 75.33 | 69.00 | 66.96 | 66.36 | 65.75 | 66.04 | 69.86 | 75.00 | 74.57 | 68.97 | 73.67 | 78.42 | 70.83 |
| 1977 | do. | 78.29 | 76.47 | 70.13 | 67.29 | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975s | do. | 67.32 | 67.71 | 65.67 | 53.85 | 54.55 | 50.50 | 49.27 | 52.74 | 59.78 | 60.93 | 69.00 | 71.48 | 60.48 |
| 1976 | do. | 74.33 | 66.56 | 63.96 | 62.91 | 62.50 | 60.86 | 59.71 | 66.23 | 69.57 | 63.39 | 70.19 | 76.15 | 66.36 |
| 1977 | do. | 76.81 | 73.84 | 65.96 | 62.29 | | | | | | | | | |
| New York, wholesale prices, white | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large, 75 percent A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 62.18 | 55.44 | 59.24 | 50.17 | 49.26 | 50.55 | 52.59 | 58.21 | 61.56 | 56.65 | 65.67 | 71.85 | 57.78 |
| 1976 | do. | 68.44 | 60.50 | 56.78 | 55.44 | 58.38 | 58.83 | 63.06 | 68.56 | 69.19 | 67.50 | 75.19 | 78.17 | 65.00 |
| 1977 | do. | 75.06 | 69.94 | 63.12 | 56.92 | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 57.75 | 50.58 | 53.24 | 46.18 | 40.76 | 41.43 | 42.58 | 48.28 | 53.07 | 53.61 | 59.42 | 70.50 | 51.45 |
| 1976 | do. | 64.22 | 57.94 | 49.56 | 49.50 | 53.88 | 50.94 | 55.39 | 60.83 | 60.33 | 61.87 | 71.94 | 74.94 | 59.28 |
| 1977 | do. | 71.19 | 66.44 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midwest, paid delivered[7] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 66.20 | 59.62 | 61.38 | 53.25 | 53.20 | 52.75 | 55.20 | 60.50 | 65.25 | 60.90 | 67.75 | 74.50 | 60.88 |
| 1976 | do. | 72.75 | 66.25 | 60.75 | 59.85 | 62.31 | 61.12 | 65.85 | 71.44 | 72.12 | 70.20 | 76.00 | 81.60 | 68.35 |
| 1977 | do. | 78.50 | 75.38 | 67.00 | 62.60 | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 62.00 | 54.88 | 55.50 | 49.50 | 45.20 | 44.25 | 45.60 | 50.50 | 56.38 | 56.60 | 61.00 | 72.50 | 54.49 |
| 1976 | do. | 68.30 | 62.62 | 53.00 | 52.60 | 56.88 | 53.94 | 56.65 | 62.25 | 63.75 | 63.20 | 72.50 | 77.60 | 61.94 |
| 1977 | do. | 74.00 | 71.38 | 58.44 | 54.55 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Table 42.—Egg prices: Monthly average price per pound for frozen egg products** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York and Philadelphia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frozen egg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whole egg, light colored | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Cents | 36.06 | 33.81 | 32.48 | 32.72 | 37.94 | 37.59 | 38.38 | 39.80 | 42.31 | 41.39 | 42.16 | 41.79 | 38.04 |
| 1976 | do. | 41.31 | 42.75 | 42.56 | 40.52 | 41.84 | 42.64 | 43.83 | 47.86 | 52.50 | 52.06 | 54.02 | 52.50 | 46.20 |
| 1977 | do. | 50.47 | 48.28 | 45.46 | | | | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 17.57 | 16.97 | 16.41 | 16.38 | 18.75 | 20.44 | 21.38 | 22.27 | 23.11 | 22.69 | 22.94 | 22.92 | 20.15 |
| 1976 | do. | 22.31 | 22.59 | 22.58 | 21.92 | 23.88 | 25.56 | 26.97 | 28.75 | 31.75 | 32.37 | 34.28 | 34.00 | 27.25 |
| 1977 | do. | 32.31 | 32.16 | 31.03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yolks, light colored, sugared, 43 percent solids | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 69.39 | 64.69 | 60.69 | 57.69 | 60.58 | 61.75 | 62.69 | 64.72 | 67.69 | 67.42 | 67.94 | 68.11 | 64.45 |
| 1976 | do. | 67.42 | 67.78 | 67.50 | 65.46 | 66.07 | 67.40 | 69.28 | 76.22 | 83.34 | 83.43 | 84.16 | 82.02 | 73.34 |
| 1977 | do. | 79.20 | 76.62 | 71.78 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 44-47.—Average broiler prices per pound** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveweight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States, at farm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 23.8 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 23.2 | 24.6 | 27.6 | 29.7 | 29.1 | 29.6 | 28.5 | 27.0 | 23.9 | 26.2 |
| 1976 | do. | 24.2 | 25.2 | 24.4 | 23.5 | 24.6 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 20.6 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 23.1 |
| 1977 | do. | 21.5 | 24.0 | 24.3 | 24.3 | | | | | | | | | |

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

| Item | Data in— | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tables 44-47.—Average broiler prices per pound—Continued** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers, weighted average, delivered to major areas[5] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9-City average[6] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Cents | 41.64 | 41.37 | 40.72 | 40.06 | 42.88 | 48.05 | 51.20 | 49.96 | 49.66 | 47.73 | 45.82 | 41.79 | 45.07 |
| 1976 | do. | 41.89 | 42.68 | 41.93 | 41.00 | 42.07 | 42.11 | 43.16 | 41.61 | 39.72 | 36.45 | 34.92 | 35.00 | 40.21 |
| 1977 | do. | 38.78 | 42.13 | 41.92 | 41.44 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 42.8 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 42.3 | 46.9 | 50.9 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 47.2 | 45.6 | 41.7 | 44.8 |
| 1976 | do. | 41.7 | 42.6 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 43.3 | 41.4 | 39.8 | 36.2 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 40.1 |
| 1977 | do. | 38.7 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 41.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 41.6 | 41.3 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 42.0 | 47.2 | 51.4 | 49.6 | 49.7 | 47.6 | 45.2 | 40.6 | 44.7 |
| 1976 | do. | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 42.8 | 41.4 | 39.6 | 36.0 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 39.8 |
| 1977 | do. | 38.0 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 43.4 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 44.2 | 48.0 | 52.2 | 51.0 | 50.9 | 48.9 | 47.2 | 43.3 | 46.3 |
| 1976 | do. | 43.4 | 44.4 | 43.7 | 42.2 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 44.4 | 43.0 | 40.9 | 38.0 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 41.6 |
| 1977 | do. | 40.7 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 42.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Frying chicken in retail stores[4] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 59.3 | 58.6 | 58.8 | 57.6 | 57.9 | 61.5 | 68.3 | 68.6 | 69.9 | 66.9 | 66.5 | 65.5 | 63.3 |
| 1976 | do. | 63.6 | 61.4 | 60.8 | 60.7 | 59.4 | 62.0 | 62.6 | 60.7 | 59.4 | 56.7 | 54.4 | 54.3 | 59.7 |
| 1977 | do. | 54.7 | 58.8 | 61.3 | 61.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken breasts, in retail stores[4] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 102.3 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 101.3 | 103.0 | 107.2 | 116.7 | 117.1 | 118.0 | 116.1 | 115.8 | 115.3 | 109.9 |
| 1976 | do. | 112.3 | 111.8 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 110.0 | 111.8 | 113.7 | 111.9 | 110.4 | 107.0 | 106.0 | 106.5 | 101.6 |
| 1977 | do. | 105.9 | 108.1 | 110.5 | 113.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 50-54.—Average turkey prices per pound** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liveweight[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S., at farm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Cents | 32.4 | 31.2 | 30.7 | 29.4 | 31.1 | 32.7 | 34.4 | 35.7 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 36.2 | 33.6 |
| 1976 | do. | 33.4 | 32.1 | 32.9 | 31.8 | 32.1 | 31.2 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 31.1 | 33.5 | 31.8 |
| 1977 | do. | 32.4 | 32.5 | 34.2 | 33.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkeys in retail stores[4] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 69.2 | 71.6 | 70.4 | 69.0 | 69.1 | 70.9 | 71.4 | 74.5 | 75.5 | 76.7 | 77.4 | 75.8 | 72.6 |
| 1976 | do. | 76.6 | 75.0 | 73.5 | 74.4 | 74.1 | 74.7 | 73.9 | 74.4 | 72.9 | 72.8 | 71.9 | 70.4 | 73.7 |
| 1977 | do. | 69.7 | 70.6 | 71.4 | 63.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale frozen (average f.o.b. or equivalent) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young hens, 8-16 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 51.6 | 46.9 | 47.3 | 48.3 | 51.6 | 53.4 | 56.0 | 58.0 | 57.2 | 58.1 | 57.3 | 52.6 | 53.2 |
| 1976 | do. | 47.1 | 49.1 | 51.7 | 48.2 | 48.9 | 47.6 | 49.5 | 48.1 | 48.0 | 47.8 | 48.4 | 50.6 | 48.7 |
| 1977 | do. | 48.7 | 49.7 | 52.3 | 53.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Young toms, 14-20 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 49.1 | 46.0 | 43.7 | 43.3 | 46.9 | 49.6 | 52.7 | 56.2 | 57.0 | 57.2 | 56.7 | 54.4 | 51.8 |
| 1976 | do. | 46.8 | 46.1 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 50.8 | 47.8 | 48.5 | 47.9 | 46.8 | 46.9 | 49.6 | 54.0 | 48.7 |
| 1977 | do. | 50.9 | 51.2 | 52.1 | 53.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Paid at seller's dock, frozen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hens, 8-16 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 57.5 | 50.2 | 57.2 | 52.3 | 55.3 | 57.0 | 59.3 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 57.9 | 57.0 |
| 1976 | do. | 51.8 | 51.8 | 55.3 | 52.8 | 52.9 | 51.4 | 52.2 | 52.0 | 51.6 | 51.2 | 51.7 | 54.8 | 52.4 |
| 1977 | do. | 51.9 | 52.6 | 55.4 | 56.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Toms, heaviest weights quoted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 59.0 | 56.7 | 55.0 | 52.0 | 52.6 | 56.5 | 59.5 | 61.8 | 64.3 | 66.8 | 69.9 | 70.0 | 60.3 |
| 1976 | do. | 69.0 | 69.0 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 70.6 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 71.0 | 72.8 | 73.0 | 70.8 |
| 1977 | do. | 72.5 | 72.2 | 68.8 | 68.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hens, 12-14 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 58.7 | 52.2 | 50.5 | 50.6 | 53.3 | 54.7 | 57.1 | 58.8 | 58.5 | 59.3 | 60.5 | 57.0 | 55.9 |
| 1976 | do. | 51.2 | 50.0 | 53.5 | 51.1 | 50.8 | 50.2 | 51.0 | 50.4 | 49.7 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 52.9 | 50.9 |
| 1977 | do. | 50.6 | 50.6 | 53.7 | 55.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Toms, heaviest weights quoted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 57.0 | 56.7 | 55.2 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 56.0 | 57.0 | 60.3 | 62.1 | 65.1 | 67.2 | 68.0 | 59.6 |
| 1976 | do. | 68.0 | 68.0 | 67.8 | 68.4 | 69.4 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 70.0 | 70.2 | 70.5 | 69.3 |
| 1977 | do. | 70.5 | 68.3 | 67.0 | 66.9 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 57-60.—Prices paid for poults, poultry feed, and feed ingredients; and product-feed price ratios** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All poults each | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Cents | 68.7 | 69.5 | 70.1 | 70.0 | 70.2 | 71.0 | 73.9 | 70.6 | 70.4 | 68.6 | 67.6 | 68.8 | 69.9 |
| 1976 | do. | 68.9 | 69.6 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.2 | 71.3 | 69.8 | 68.5 | 67.7 | 66.4 | 67.1 | 69.3 |
| 1977 | do. | 67.9 | 70.6 | 72.9 | 73.1 | | | | | | | | | |

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

| Item | Data in— | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tables 57-60.—Price paid for poults, poultry feed, and feed ingredients; and product-feed price ratios—Continued** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feed per ton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laying feed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Dol. | 160 | 151 | 143 | 146 | 145 | 144 | 145 | 150 | 149 | 148 | 143 | 143 | 147 |
| 1976 | do. | 143 | 143 | 145 | 144 | 146 | 156 | 162 | 158 | 159 | 154 | 151 | 153 | 151 |
| 1977 | do. | 156 | 161 | 161 | 163 | | | | | | | | | |
| Broiler grower feed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 176 | 167 | 161 | 164 | 161 | 162 | 161 | 163 | 164 | 164 | 158 | 160 | 163 |
| 1976 | do. | 158 | 160 | 160 | 159 | 161 | 172 | 181 | 177 | 179 | 170 | 169 | 174 | 168 |
| 1977 | do. | 174 | 178 | 179 | 183 | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey grower feed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 178 | 168 | 161 | 165 | 164 | 165 | 163 | 168 | 170 | 170 | 164 | 165 | 167 |
| 1976 | do. | 165 | 165 | 165 | 162 | 165 | 178 | 187 | 181 | 181 | 177 | 177 | 179 | 174 |
| 1977 | do. | 182 | 186 | 188 | 195 | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn, Chicago No. 2 yellow (per bushel) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Cents | 309 | 300 | 296 | 304 | 288 | 291 | 286 | 317 | 301 | 276 | 264 | 259 | 291 |
| 1976 | do. | 262 | 270 | 268 | 268 | 284 | 296 | 296 | 287 | 277 | 249 | 233 | 244 | 270 |
| 1977 | do. | 253 | 254 | 252 | 250 | | | | | | | | | |
| Soybean meal, 49-50 percent, Decatur (per ton, bulk) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Dol. | 138 | 127 | 126 | 132 | 129 | 140 | 134 | 144 | 144 | 136 | 127 | 132 | 134 |
| 1976 | do. | 136 | 139 | 136 | 136 | 162 | 200 | 208 | 187 | 192 | 182 | 193 | 213 | 174 |
| 1977 | do. | 224 | 230 | 247 | 299 | | | | | | | | | |
| Product-feed price ratios | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broiler[10] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Lbs. | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| 1976 | do. | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| 1977 | do. | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey[11] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| 1976 | do. | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| 1977 | do. | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Egg[12] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | do. | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 7.2 |
| 1976 | do. | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 7.9 |
| 1977 | do. | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 6.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 61-62.—Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicks hatched | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broiler-type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. | 253.7 | 239.0 | 278.1 | 275.3 | 285.1 | 274.7 | 270.8 | 268.3 | 247.6 | 249.9 | 254.6 | 271.9 | 3,169.1 |
| 1976 | Mil. | 278.9 | 268.2 | 309.5 | 310.6 | 321.1 | 309.2 | 303.9 | 295.9 | 271.9 | 268.2 | 267.9 | 283.0 | 3,488.3 |
| 1977 | Mil. | 293.3 | 272.0 | 322.9 | 324.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Egg-type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. | 34.8 | 36.6 | 45.4 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 40.9 | 38.1 | 34.9 | 33.9 | 34.8 | 28.4 | 30.7 | 453.8 |
| 1976 | Mil. | 35.8 | 39.6 | 50.1 | 51.5 | 48.2 | 42.4 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 37.0 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 492.2 |
| 1977 | Mil. | 40.2 | 41.3 | 51.0 | 54.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks[13] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Thou. | 2,211 | 2,134 | 2,754 | 2,492 | 2,874 | 2,459 | 2,466 | 2,645 | 2,647 | 2,449 | 2,306 | 2,379 | 29,816 |
| 1976 | Thou. | 2,423 | 2,556 | 2,907 | 3,104 | 3,164 | 2,648 | 2,797 | 2,836 | 2,584 | 2,668 | 2,434 | 2,547 | 32,668 |
| 1977 | Thou. | 2,585 | 2,419 | 2,919 | 3,275 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cumulation relevant to breeder flock[14] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Thou. | 20,632 | 20,585 | 20,490 | 20,161 | 19,828 | 19,093 | 18,600 | 18,057 | 17,666 | 18,161 | 18,365 | 19,079 | |
| 1976 | Thou. | 19,397 | 19,692 | 20,035 | 20,471 | 20,786 | 20,338 | 20,225 | 19,774 | 19,871 | 20,312 | 20,771 | 21,288 | |
| 1977 | Thou. | 21,487 | 21,978 | 22,435 | 22,596 | 22,708 | 22,235 | 21,678 | 21,099 | 20,870 | 20,992 | 21,431 | | |
| 1978 | Thou. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Table 63.—Poults hatched by breeds** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poults hatched | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Light breeds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Thou. | 1,202 | 1,367 | 1,406 | 1,657 | 1,526 | 1,400 | 1,524 | 1,319 | 747 | 1,008 | 1,244 | 1,518 | 15,918 |
| 1976 | Thou. | 1,815 | 1,496 | 1,977 | 2,029 | 1,933 | 1,930 | 1,997 | 1,215 | 625 | 955 | 1,265 | 1,257 | 18,494 |
| 1977 | Thou. | 1,203 | 1,126 | 1,270 | 1,372 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total heavy breeds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Thou. | 7,487 | 10,657 | 14,719 | 16,960 | 17,568 | 16,140 | 12,734 | 7,329 | 3,590 | 3,457 | 4,147 | 6,370 | 121,158 |
| 1976 | Thou. | 8,767 | 12,278 | 16,758 | 17,872 | 18,347 | 17,743 | 13,425 | 6,940 | 3,676 | 3,934 | 4,864 | 6,376 | 130,980 |
| 1977 | Thou. | 9,568 | 11,607 | 16,821 | 18,139 | | | | | | | | | |
| All breeds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Thou. | 8,689 | 12,024 | 16,125 | 18,617 | 19,094 | 17,540 | 14,258 | 8,648 | 4,337 | 4,465 | 5,391 | 7,888 | 137,076 |
| 1976 | Thou. | 10,582 | 13,774 | 18,735 | 19,901 | 20,280 | 19,673 | 15,422 | 8,155 | 4,301 | 4,889 | 6,129 | 7,633 | 149,474 |
| 1977 | Thou. | 10,771 | 12,733 | 18,091 | 19,511 | | | | | | | | | |

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29—Selected poultry and egg statistics[a]—Continued

| Item | Data in— | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Table 66.—Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of month** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All frozen eggs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 54.2 | 52.1 | 51.0 | 46.7 | 42.8 | 44.7 | 47.8 | 52.1 | 51.9 | 51.0 | 46.6 | 42.2 | |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 36.3 | 31.7 | 28.7 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 28.9 | 30.1 | 31.6 | 31.0 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 25.5 | |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 26.1 | 26.9 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 26.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Shell eggs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 1,000 cs. | 36 | 32 | 48 | 32 | 26 | 68 | 82 | 84 | 80 | 72 | 55 | 40 | |
| 1976 | 1,000 cs. | 22 | 14 | 21 | 26 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 34 | 45 | 50 | 32 | 25 | |
| 1977 | 1,000 cs. | 28 | 29 | 44 | 42 | 43 | | | | | | | | |
| Shell equivalent of all eggs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 1,000 cs. | 1,408 | 1,350 | 1,340 | 1,214 | 1,110 | 1,200 | 1,291 | 1,402 | 1,393 | 1,364 | 1,235 | 1,108 | |
| 1976 | 1,000 cs. | 940 | 818 | 747 | 769 | 778 | 754 | 786 | 835 | 830 | 776 | 764 | 671 | |
| 1977 | 1,000 cs. | 689 | 695 | 710 | 675 | 666 | 704 | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 68-69.—Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total frozen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 275.0 | 267.1 | 239.9 | 207.3 | 180.2 | 162.7 | 193.2 | 248.6 | 328.3 | 409.8 | 472.4 | 286.2 | |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 195.2 | 186.8 | 160.7 | 140.7 | 114.5 | 120.8 | 177.3 | 261.9 | 370.3 | 459.7 | 512.3 | 298.8 | |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 203.4 | 190.2 | 167.8 | 142.3 | 129.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Chicken | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hens | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 54.0 | 55.7 | 55.6 | 50.6 | 59.1 | 57.1 | 56.9 | 54.3 | 52.9 | 49.1 | 44.7 | 41.6 | |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 39.2 | 34.7 | 31.4 | 29.4 | 32.3 | 30.1 | 34.2 | 36.8 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 40.5 | 40.3 | |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 42.1 | 40.5 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 38.7 | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers, fryers and roasters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 37.2 | 31.5 | 32.9 | 28.0 | 27.8 | 24.1 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 21.9 | 21.5 | |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 22.3 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 25.6 | 27.4 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 29.1 | |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 32.9 | 27.4 | 24.6 | 25.6 | 24.8 | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 70-71.—Exports of fresh or frozen poultry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Thou. lb. | 10,268 | 9,841 | 9,903 | 11,620 | 12,595 | 11,858 | 10,851 | 11,931 | 10,615 | 13,046 | 11,483 | 13,720 | 137,731 |
| 1976 | Thou. lb. | 16,263 | 12,881 | 16,254 | 17,226 | 23,950 | 24,940 | 20,438 | 339,409 | 26,048 | 26,555 | 28,906 | 34,537 | 287,408 |
| 1977 | Thou. lb. | 27,105 | 24,903 | 18,891 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkeys | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Thou. lb. | 1,384 | 2,551 | 2,979 | 2,952 | 2,851 | 3,807 | 4,389 | 4,023 | 5,293 | 7,139 | 5,368 | 4,507 | 47,244 |
| 1976 | Thou. lb. | 5,135 | 5,993 | 7,719 | 3,958 | 3,864 | 6,267 | 4,050 | 4,513 | 4,923 | 6,327 | 6,268 | 6,152 | 65,170 |
| 1977 | Thou. lb. | 2,947 | 3,303 | 2,138 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tables 72-75.—USDA contracts to purchase chicken, and turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Young chickens, ready-to-cook wt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 3.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7.3 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 30.0 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 7.6 | 7.3 | 8.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 47.1 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canned boned chicken | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.3 | --- | --- | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 7.3 | 15.1 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | 5.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.3 | .4 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 20.0 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 3.4 | 3.0 | 7.6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canned boney turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.7 | .5 | .7 | --- | 3.0 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey, ready-to-cook wt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | Mil. lb. | 2.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2.1 | 6.9 | 10.4 | --- | --- | 21.6 |
| 1976 | Mil. lb. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6.6 | 13.9 | 14.4 | --- | --- | 34.9 |
| 1977 | Mil. lb. | 3.9 | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | | | |

[1] Chicken and turkey meat, excludes slaughter on farms. [2] Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat. [3] Price reported as a price at mid-month. [4] Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices are collected on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the week that includes the first Tuesday of the month. [5] Includes price for Grade AA eggs in Anchorage, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle, and Grade AA and ungraded eggs in some small cities. [6] Weighted average price to volume buyers for Consumer Grade A white eggs in cartons delivered to store door. [7] Prices paid by first receivers for cartoned Grade A eggs delivered FOB Midwestern cities. Prior to January 1974, reported as average price paid delivered to Chicago, loose, white, minimum 80 percent A. [8] Trucklot sales of U.S. Grade A and plant grade ready-to-cook, ice-packed broiler-fryers. [9] Computed by weighting the city averages by their metropolitan area populations. The 9 cities are: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and San Francisco. [10] Pounds of broiler grower equal in value to 1 lb. of broiler liveweight. [11] Pounds of turkey grower equal in value to 1 lb. of turkey liveweight. [12] Pounds of laying feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs. [13] Placements reported by leading breeders. [14] Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous.

# QUARTERLY BROILER PRICE PREDICTIVE EQUATIONS

by Gerald R. Rector
Commodity Economics Division

**ABSTRACT**: Equations were developed to predict quarterly broiler prices based upon the factors that influence them. Multiple regression analysis was used to relate wholesale broiler prices to the per capita consumption of beef, pork, young chicken, and turkey, plus per capita disposable income. As expected, per capita consumption of chicken and income had the greatest impact on broiler prices. The equation predicted well in 1976.

**KEYWORDS**: Broiler prices, consumption, income, predictive accuracy.

Equations were developed to predict quarterly broiler prices based upon the economic environment that generates broiler prices. A set of possible explanatory variables, data, and procedures to analyze the data was assembled from general knowledge of the broiler industry and from examination of previous studies on the subject. The main criteria used in the development and selection of an equation was predictive capability, coupled with ease of use and updating.

### Description of the Equation

The equation is a linear, price-dependent equation in which the deflated wholesale broiler prices are specified as a function of the per capita consumption of beef, pork, young chicken, and turkey, plus per capita disposable income expressed in 1972 dollars. Deflated broiler prices and disposable income in 1972 dollars were used in order to minimize the impact of inflation through time. The equation was estimated by ordinary least squares using quarterly data for 1960-75. The equation below is the one selected for presentation. Numbers in parentheses below the equation coefficients are the "t" values, a measure of statistical reliability of the coefficients. The $R^2$ (corrected for degrees of freedom), the standard error of the estimate, and the Durbin-Watson statistic are listed below the equation.

$$\begin{aligned} DWBP = {} & 70.9978 - .678PCAB - .8856PCP - .38024PCYC \\ & \quad (2.79) \qquad (5.58) \qquad (6.60) \\ & - .35038PCT^* + 9.3826RPDI - 13.2578S1 \\ & \quad (2.04) \qquad (5.49) \qquad (1.91) \\ & - 11.2413S2 - 10.2682S3 + 2.5818D2 + 7.1269D3 \\ & \quad (1.61) \qquad (1.46) \qquad (1.48) \qquad (3.88) \end{aligned}$$

$R^2 = 8.57$ S.E.E. = 1.41 D.W. = 1.26

The dependent variable (DWBP) was constructed by dividing the reported quarterly average wholesale price by the quarterly consumer price index for all items (1967=100). The explanatory variables PCAB, PCP, and PCYC are the quarterly per capita consumption of beef and veal, pork, and young chicken, respectively. The PCT* variable is the per capita consumption of turkey. The variable enters the equation only in the fourth quarter, the observations for the other three quarters were set equal to zero. This specification resulted from the fact that equations estimated for each quarter showed that per capita consumption of turkey was not a significant variable in the first three quarters but was very significant in the fourth. The variable RPDI is quarterly per capita disposable income expressed in 1000's of 1972 dollars.

The variables S1, S2, and S3 are 0, 1 quarterly dummy variables to account for seasonality in demand by measuring changes in the level of demand from one quarter to the next. These dummy variables in effect separate the basic equation into four separate quarterly equations which differ only in the value of the constant term or intercept.

Two dummy variables (D2, D3) were also included for the second and third quarters of 1973 in order to remove the impact of price controls in those quarters. Since these variables have values of zero in every quarter but the second and third quarters of 1973, they are not used when predicting prices for any year but 1973.

### Evaluation

The following chart shows how well the equation predicts quarterly broiler prices for 1970-76. The actual and predicted prices are deflated, wholesale broiler prices. The chart shows that the equation catches most of the upturns and downturns.

The second and third quarter of 1973 predictive prices are exactly the same as the actual prices because the variables D2 and D3 force them to be.

Good predictive capacity is expected within the period of fit (1960-75), but this equation also predicted well outside the period. The predicted quarterly wholesale broiler prices (in cents per pound) for 1976 were 40.1, 43.5, 40.6, and 36.0. The predicted undeflated prices were calculated by multiplying the predicted deflated prices by the consumer price index for all items (1967=100). The actual 9-city quarterly averages in 1976 were 42.2, 41.7, 41.5, and 35.5. Since this equation is designed with short run forecasting in mind, testing the equation four quarters ahead of the period was considered reasonable. Since its performance is reasonable, this specification should prove useful for future analysis.

Table 1 gives the estimated quarterly flexibility coefficients calculated at the 1960-75 quarterly mean values. At the mean values, the largest percentage changes in the deflated wholesale price of broiler chicken would be from income and the consumption of chicken. Beef, pork, and income show their largest quarterly impact in the fourth quarter. Chicken has about the same impact in the second, third, and fourth quarters; the first quarter was only slightly lower. Given the linear equation used to estimate the flexibility coefficients, these coefficients will vary as the prices and quantities vary at different points in time.

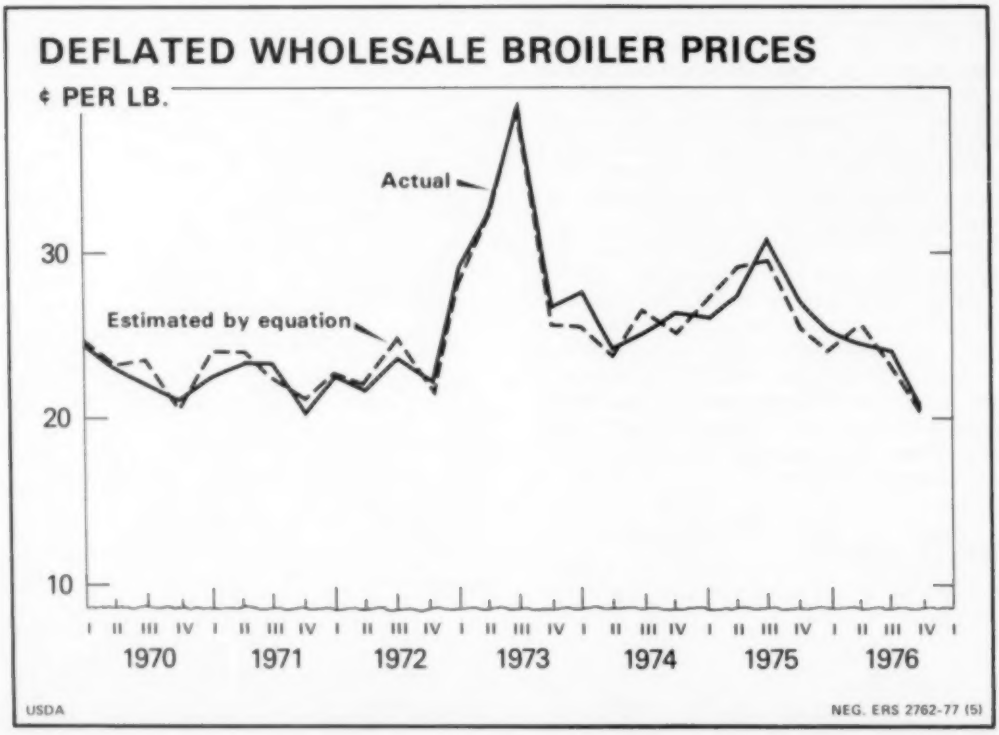
**Table 1—Estimated price flexibility coefficients[1]**

| Quarters | Percentage change in deflated chicken price from a 1 percent change in: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beef and veal (PCAB) | Pork (PCP) | Young chicken (PCYC) | Turkey (PCT*)[2] | Disposable income (RPDI) |
| I | -.644 | -.514 | -1.004 | -- | 1.112 |
| II | -.660 | -.502 | -1.172 | -- | 1.153 |
| III | -.668 | -.473 | -1.155 | -- | 1.128 |
| IV | -.729 | -.585 | -1.145 | -.553 | 1.246 |

[1] Based on a linear estimating equation with quarterly values at the 1960-75 average quarterly levels. [2] Turkey variable only used in fourth quarter.

### Other Equations

Many other equations were estimated using different variables and different estimating procedures. Similar equations that were estimated using undeflated broiler prices and disposable income expressed in current dollars had better fits, but they did not do as good a job of predicting broiler prices outside of the period of fit. Other equations were estimated separately for each quarter. Some of these equations were acceptable for the first, second, and fourth quarter. However, no third quarter equation was found to be acceptable.



# MARKETING AND INTEGRATION IN THE POULTRY AND EGG INDUSTRIES

by George B. Rogers,[1] Leonard A. Voss,[2]
William L. Henson,[1] and Harold B. Jones[1]

**ABSTRACT**: Plants which pack and break eggs or process poultry are a major link in marketing channels. They are the major receivers of farm production, and major suppliers of retail outlets and further-processing firms. Thus, processing plants perform many assembly, storage, and distribution functions. Many of them are part of vertically-integrated firms which also engage in contract or direct production and input-supplying. Ninety-nine percent of the Nation's broilers and 80 percent each of the market eggs and turkeys are produced by integrated firms. Two-thirds of broiler and market egg output reaches consumers in near-original form through retail outlets, compared with only 40 percent of the turkeys and only 12 percent of the fowl. Egg breaking plant output is virtually all manufactured into products, and half the turkeys and four-fifths of the fowl are further-processed.

**KEYWORDS**: Eggs, broilers, turkeys, fowl, marketing, integration, channels, plants, firm.

Previous articles have summarized assembly, processing, and distribution costs of packing plants. This article summarizes the marketing practices of and the functions performed by such plants and the other functions of firms of which they are a part. Data from sample processing plants were collected under cooperative agreements between the Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Economic Research Service. In subsequent tabulations, this has been supplemented with information from other studies and trade press articles. Sample plant and firm tabulations may vary somewhat from total industry figures.

Processing plants carry out rather diverse marketing programs and they are engaged in many other related functions. Moreover, they are quite typically units in poultry and egg firms that also are involved in contract or direct production and input-supplying. Thus, the poultry and egg industries are already vertically-integrated to a substantial extent. It is likely that vertical integration will expand in future years as more firms take on additional producing, input-supplying and marketing functions.

### Egg Marketing Channels

About 67 percent of market egg production reaches consumers through retail outlets, and only 4 percent is sold directly by producers to consumers. Virtually all of these eggs are graded and cartoned. Institutions, such as restaurants and other public eating places, military establishments, schools, and hospitals, use about 17 percent of output. These are mainly received as graded eggs in cases. Less than 1 percent of egg output is destined for net exports and shipments. The remaining 12 percent of egg volume goes to egg breaking plants. This output goes mainly into egg-containing products, although there are a few regular egg or dietary products sold at retail. Eggs received by breaking plants include both graded eggs and Nest Run eggs in cases.

Shell egg packing plants include various types of operations. Some are producer-packers, such as large integrated operations with producing and packing units at one location. Other plants are either independent or units of integrated firms dependent on contract production. Others are plants owned by distributors or retailers. Data in table 1 represent a mixture of packing plant types. Over 70 percent of the output of shell egg packing plants is cartoned. Direct to retailer movement is close to 60 percent.

Distributors of shell eggs receive some eggs in cartoned form and the balance as graded or Nest Run in cases. Some of these may be run through distributor-owned grading and cartoning plants. Retailers and institutions are the major outlets for distributors, with minor quantities going to breaking plants. Retailer-owned plants are primarily to serve company needs.

[1]Commodity Economics Division, ERS
[2]University of Missouri, Columbia

Table 1—Shell eggs: Marketing practices of sample packing plants, by regions, 1973-76

| Item | South 1975 | Northeast 1974 | Midwest 1973-74[1] | West Coast 1973-76 | Total or average[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of plants | 17 | 41 | 32 | 19 | 109 |
| Volume (mil. cs.) per yr. | 4.7 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 34.4 |
| | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* |
| Type of pack: | | | | | |
| % cartoned | 71 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 72 |
| % loose graded | 20 | 25 | 20 | 14 | 20 |
| % ungraded | 9 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 8 |
| Outlets: | | | | | |
| % to distributors | 46 | 29 | 32 | 9 | 29 |
| % to retailers | 42 | 63 | 57 | 70 | 58 |
| % to institutions | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| % to export | 1 | ([3]) | – | 2 | 1 |
| % to breaking | 3 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 5 |

[1] Includes small number in Mountain region. [2] Other information included in percents, where available. [3] Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 2—Egg breaking: Marketing practices of sample plants, by regions, 1973-75

| Item | Midwest[3] 1973-74 | West Coast 1973-75 | Total or average[4] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of plants | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Volume (mil. cs. shell eggs) per year | 3.2 | 1.2 | 4.4 |
| | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* |
| End product type: | | | |
| % liquid | 27 | 61 | 36 |
| % frozen | 21 | 39 | 26 |
| % dried | 52 | – | 38 |
| Outlets: | | | |
| % distributors | 11 | 15 | 14 |
| % bakeries, institutions | 28 | 33 | 31 |
| % food manufacturers | 58 | 48 | 52 |
| % export | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| % other[1] | ([2]) | 1 | ([2]) |

[1] Other breaking plants and pet food. [2] Less than 0.5 percent. [3] Includes Mountain region. [4] Other information included in percents, where available.

Egg breaking plants may engage in a substantial amount of direct distribution to bakeries and institutional users. Most of what they sell to distributors, as well as some of what they sell to food manufacturers (including dryers), eventually goes to bakeries and institutions.

Data in table 2 include plants which produce a larger percentage of liquid and dried eggs than is true nationally. Nationally, liquid egg output accounts for about one-fourth of egg product production, frozen eggs for over two fifths, and dried eggs for the balance. In total, bakeries use almost half of egg product output, over two-fifths go to food manufacturers, and most of the balance to institutions.

### Broiler Marketing Channels

About 66 percent of broiler output reaches consumers through retail outlets. Another 25 percent moves to the insitutional trade, with fast food outlets alone accounting for around three-fourths (about 19 percent of the total). Further-processing uses 6 percent, and the balance of 3 percent is exported, mainly as frozen whole birds and parts.

Data in table 3 approximate current broiler processing plant practices. But in recent years ice-packed has probably declined slightly, and the proportions produced in the cut-up and further-processed forms have increased slightly.

Distributors play an important role in broiler marketing. These include not only independent firms but also units affiliated with retail chains and a growing number owned or franchised by processors. The volume of broilers moving to all types of distributors slightly exceeds that moving directly to retailers from processing plants. Distributors supply about 64 percent of the needs of the institutional trade and about 41 percent of the needs of retail outlets. Direct shipments from processing plants supply the balance.

### Turkey Marketing Channels

Over half of the national output of turkey meat is now used in producing further-processed items. Whole-bird processed turkeys (includes self-basting) account for over 40 percent of this output and other more extensively further-processed products for the balance. Production of further-processed products by slaughtering firms account for almost 73 percent of total further-processed output and includes about 97 percent of the whole-bird processed turkeys.

**Table 3—Broilers: Marketing practices of sample processing plants, by regions, 1973-75**

| Item | South 1974 | Northeast 1974 | West Coast 1973-75 | Total or average[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of plants | 16 | 13 | 8 | 37 |
| Volume (mil. lbs. RTC) per yr. | 855 | 411 | 279 | 1,545 |
| | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* |
| Type of pack: | | | | |
| % ice-packed[1] | 57 | 75 | 44 | 59 |
| % deep chill | 22 | 15 | 43 | 24 |
| % $CO_2$[1] | 13 | 5 | 12 | 11 |
| % frozen | 8 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Product form: | | | | |
| % whole | 70 | 60 | 55 | 64 |
| % cut-up | 26 | 34 | 41 | 31 |
| % further-processed | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Outlets: | | | | |
| % to distributors[2] | 53 | 55 | 19 | 47 |
| % to retailers[2] | 31 | 30 | 65 | 37 |
| % to institutions | 9 | 6 | 11 | 9 |
| % to export | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| %to processing | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 |

[1] May include small amounts of combination packs. [2] May include company-owned distributors of processors and other firms. [3] Other information included in percents where available.

Data in table 4 appear to include a substantial share of plants which market more turkeys in fresh form, as whole birds, and direct to retailers than many other plants. Nationwide, frozen turkeys account for close to 85 percent of output, and about 17 percent are cut-up.

**Table 4—Turkeys: Marketing practices of sample processing plants, by regions, 1973-74**

| Item | Midwest South 1973-74 | West 1973-74 | Total or average[3] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of plants | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Volume (mil. lbs. RTC) per year | 239 | 194 | 433 |
| | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* | *(Percents)* |
| Type of pack: | | | |
| % ice-packed[1] | 12 | 4 | 9 |
| % deep-chill[1] | 10 | 14 | 11 |
| % frozen | 78 | 82 | 80 |
| Product form: | | | |
| % whole | 65 | 57 | 62 |
| % cut-up | 12 | 14 | 13 |
| % further-processed | 23 | 29 | 25 |
| Outlets: | | | |
| % to distributors | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| % to retailers | 55 | 46 | 51 |
| % to institutions | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| % to export | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| % to processing | 23 | 30 | 27 |

[1] May include small amounts of other packs. [2] Other information included in percents where available.

About 84 percent of whole, cut-up and further-processed turkey products reach consumers through retail outlets, 14 percent are used by institutions, and 2 percent are exported. Over four-fifths of retail supplies are obtained directly from processing plants and the balance from distributors. Processing plants probably supply over half the needs of the institutional trade.

### Fowl Marketing Channels

Spent fowl from egg producing flocks are the predominant item included in mature chicken slaughter. Over four-fifths of mature chicken slaughter is further-processed and about 30 percent of this is done by slaughtering plants.

Over 12 percent of mature chicken slaughter reaches consumers through retail outlets and under 7 percent goes to the institutional trade. Plants supply almost 60 percent of retail needs and over 40 percent of institutional needs, and distributors the balance.

Data in table 5 include a substantial share of plants which did less further-processing and more selling to distributors and retailers than many other plants.

**Table 5—Fowl: Marketing practices of sample processing plants, by regions, 1973-74**

| Item | Midwest South 1973-74 | West Coast 1973-74 | Total or average[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of plants | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Volume (mil. lbs. RTC) per year | 164 | 25 | 189 |
| | *(Percents)* | *Percents)* | *(Percents)* |
| Type of pack: | | | |
| % ice-packed[1] | 79 | 28 | 70 |
| % deep-chill[1] | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| % frozen | 13 | 67 | 22 |
| Product form: | | | |
| % whole | 75 | 90 | 77 |
| % cut-up | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| % further-processed | 25 | – | 21 |
| Outlets: | | | |
| % to distributors | 9 | 59 | 18 |
| % to retailers | 14 | 19 | 15 |
| % to institutions | 5 | 13 | 6 |
| % to export | – | 3 | 1 |
| % to processing | 72 | 6 | 60 |

[1] May include small amounts of other packs. [2] Other information included in percents, where available.

### Processing Plant Functions (Tables 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)

Many plants surveyed bought some poultry or shell eggs on the open market. This included all of the fowl processing plants but less than one-fourth

Table 6—Functions performed by firms with shell egg plants, by regions, 1973-76

| Item | Regions | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | South 1975 | Northeast 1974 | Midwest 1973-74[1] | West Coast 1973-76 | Total[2] |
| Number of plants | 17 | 41 | 32 | 19 | 109 |
| Plants which: | | | | | |
| Buy eggs | 8 | 28 | 15 | 6 | 57 |
| Assemble eggs | 14 | 27 | 27 | 13 | 81 |
| Grade, pack | 17 | 41 | 32 | 19 | 109 |
| Carton | 17 | 41 | 32 | 19 | 109 |
| Break | 1 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 19 |
| Freeze | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 14 |
| Dry | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Receive, warehouse, store | 5 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 38 |
| Long-distance haul | 10 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 47 |
| Deliver to retailers, institutions | 14 | 33 | 27 | 17 | 91 |
| Plants which are part of firms having: | | | | | |
| Hatcheries | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 14 |
| Feed mills | 7 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 34 |
| Own production | 7 | 27 | 18 | 15 | 67 |
| Contract production | 8 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 27 |
| Pullet rearing | 5 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 21 |
| Grain production | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

[1] Includes small number in Mountain region. [2] Some may be associated with poultry processing and breeding flocks.

of the broiler processing plants. Most of the broilers and major shares of the shell eggs and turkeys are produced by integrated firms. Most plants also conducted their own assembly operations, although some used contract haulers. With some egg breaking and shell egg plants, delivery to the plant was sometimes made by the seller.

A substantial majority of the egg breaking, turkey, and fowl plants carried out substantial receiving, warehousing, and storage operations, since much of the output was frozen. With shell eggs and broilers moving in and out of plants more rapidly, receiving, warehousing, and storage was less significant. From less than half of the shell egg plants to almost three-fourths of the fowl plants did long-distance hauling in their own vehicles. Contract haulers carried the balance. Direct deliveries to retailers and institutions were made by a majority of plants, ranging from over three-fifths of the shell egg plants to 100 percent of the turkey plants. Some retailers or institutions also picked up supplies at processing plants.

Many egg processing plants carried out both shell egg packing and egg breaking operations. Many plants which break eggs produced both liquid and frozen eggs, and a few produced dried egg. Most broiler processing plants also had cut-up lines, as did almost three-fifths of the turkey plants, and a third of the fowl plants. Less than a third of the broiler plants engaged in further processing.

**It is likely that more shell egg plants will engage in egg breaking in the future. A modest expansion into cutting-up and further-processing may also occur in slaughtering plants.**

Table 7—Functions performed by firms with egg breaking plants, by regions, 1973-75

| Item | Regions | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Midwest[1] 1973-74 | West Coast 1973-75 | Total[2] |
| Number of plants | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Plants which: | | | |
| Buy eggs | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Assemble eggs | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Grade, pack | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Carton | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Break | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Freeze | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Dry | 5 | -- | 5 |
| Receive, warehouse, store | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Long-distance haul | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Deliver to retailers, institutions | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Plants which are part of firms having: | | | |
| Hatcheries | 1 | -- | 1 |
| Feed mills | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Own production | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Contract production | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Replacement rearing | 2 | 1 | 3 |

[1] Includes Mountain region. [2] Some may have breeding flocks.

Table 8—Functions performed by firms with broiler packing plants, by regions, 1973-75

| Item | Regions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | South 1974 | North-east 1974 | West Coast 1973-75 | Total[1] |
| Number of plants | 17 | 13 | 8 | 38 |
| Plants which: | | | | |
| Buy live or RTC | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Assemble live | 10 | 9 | 6 | 25 |
| Slaughter, eviscerate | 17 | 13 | 6 | 36 |
| Cut-up | 15 | 10 | 8 | 33 |
| Further-process | 2 | 6 | 4 | 12 |
| Receive, warehouse, store | 8 | 5 | 6 | 19 |
| Long-distance haul | 5 | 6 | 5 | 16 |
| Deliver to retailers, institutions | 10 | 11 | 8 | 29 |
| Plants which are part of firms having: | | | | |
| Hatcheries | 17 | 8 | 3 | 28 |
| Feed mills | 17 | 9 | 3 | 29 |
| Own production | 3 | 10 | 6 | 19 |
| Contract production | 17 | 12 | 5 | 34 |

[1] Some may have breeder flocks and be associated with rendering plants.

Table 9—Functions performed by firms with turkey packing plant by regions, 1973-74

| Item | Regions | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Midwest, So. Northeast 1973-74 | West 1973-74 | Total[1] |
| Number of plants | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Plants which: | | | |
| Buy live or RTC | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Assemble live | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Slaughter, eviscerate | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Cut-up | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Further-process | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Receive, warehouse, store | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| Long-distance haul | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Deliver to retailers, institutions | 12 | 10 | 23 |
| Plants which are part of firms having: | | | |
| Hatcheries | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Feed mills | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Own production | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Contract production | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Breeder flocks | 2 | 4 | 6 |

[1] Some may also be associated with rendering plants.

Table 10—Functions performed by firms with fowl packing plants, by regions, 1973-74

| Item | Regions | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Midwest, South 1973-74 | West Coast 1973-74 | Total[1] |
| Number of plants | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Plants which: | | | |
| Buy live or RTC | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Assemble live | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Slaughter, eviscerate | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Cut-up | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Further-process | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Receive, warehouse, store | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Long-distance haul | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Deliver to retailers, institutions | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Plants which are part of firms having: | | | |
| Hatcheries | --- | 2 | 2 |
| Feed mills | 1 | 1 | 2 |

[1] Some may also be associated with rendering plants.

### Firm Functions (Tables 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)

Almost all broiler processing plants belonged to firms which were engaged in contract production and/or produced broilers on their own farms. A majority of the turkey processing and shell egg processing plants also were associated with firms having contract or owned-farm production, as were a sizable (and growing) number of egg breaking plants. Nationally, it is estimated that 90 percent of the broilers are produced under contract and 9 percent are produced on company-owned farms. For turkeys, 52 percent are produced under contract and 28 percent are produced by large integrated firms. For eggs, about 43 percent are contract production and 37 percent are produced by owner-integrated operations.

About three-fourths of the firms with broiler processing plants had hatcheries and feed mills. Substantial numbers of firms with shell egg processing and turkey processing plants also had feed mills and hatcheries. Some firms maintained breeder flocks and raised replacements.

A few firms were engaged in grain production. This may expand in future years and feed ingredient storage capacities at feed mill sites may increase. Some poultry firms owned rendering plants for directly recycling poultry byproduct meal into feed milling operations. Many firms with production operations were selling manure and litter to crop farmers. A few were producing dried fertilizer, and, in some instances, manure and litter were going to cattle feeding operations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
AGR 101
FIRST CLASS

**NOTICE:** If you don't want future issues of this ERS publication, check here ☐ and mail this sheet to the address below.

If your address should be changed, write your new address on this sheet and mail it to:

**Automated Mailing List Section**
**Office of Plant and Operations**
**U.S. Department of Agriculture**
**Washington, D.C. 20250**

5074 GAINMR300A112 18012 0001
M GAINEY
XEROX-UNIV MICROFILMS B
300 N ZEEB RD
ANN ARBORD MI 48106

PES-294 JUNE 1977

## LIST OF TABLES


| *Title* | *Title* | *Page* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance | 2 |
| 2 | Egg-type chick hatchery operations | 6 |
| 3 | Forced molt layers as a percent of hens and pullets of laying age, first of month, selected States, 1976-77 | 7 |
| 4 | Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection, 1976-77 | 9 |
| 5 | Egg supplies available to civilians for food, January-March 1976-77 | 9 |
| 6 | Estimated January-June 1978 egg price/production relationships | 11 |
| 7 | Broilers: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 21 commercial broiler producing States, 1975-77 | 12 |
| 8 | Estimated 4th quarter 1977 broiler price/consumption relationships | 13 |
| 9 | Young chicken: Supply and utilization, fourth quarter 1965-76 | 15 |
| 10 | Turkey hatchery operations, United States and 9 States, 1975-77 | 16 |
| 11 | Turkeys: Monthly hatchings by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 1975-77 | 16 |
| 12 | Gross farm income from poultry and eggs, 1965-76 | 18 |
| 13 | Estimated costs and returns for markets eggs | 20 |
| 14 | Estimated costs and returns for broilers | 20 |
| 15 | Estimated costs and returns for turkeys | 20 |
| 16 | Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1965-76 | 21 |
| 17 | Supply and utilization: Young chicken, other chickens, and turkeys, 1965-76 | 22 |
| 18 | Per capita consumption of eggs by quarters, 1965-76 | 23 |
| 19 | Per capita consumption of young chicken and turkeys, 1965-76 | 23 |
| 20 | Per capita consumption of red meat by quarters, 1965-76 | 24 |
| 21 | Chicken and Turkey: Production, disposition, and price 1965-76 | 25 |
| 22 | Cold storage holdings of high protein foods | 26 |
| 23 | Eggs: Production, disposition and value, 1965-76 | 26 |
| | Chicken and turkey: Pounds slaughtered, cut-up, and further processed, 1970-76 | 26 |
| 25 | Egg production and average number of layers on hand during the year, by States, by regions and for the U.S., 1972-76 | 27 |
| 26 | Chicken: Commercial broilers produced and nonbroilers raised, by States, by region and for the U.S., 1972-76 | 28 |
| 27 | Turkeys: Production and gross income, 1975-76 | 29 |
| 28 | Prices and price spreads for eggs and frying chickens, for selected cities and 10-city average | 30 |
| 29 | Selected poultry and egg statistics | 31 |